

FBIS**DAILY REPORT**
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14 May 1980

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

A 1

FRG TELEVISION CARRIES DENG XIAOPING INTERVIEW

DW141107 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2116 GMT 13 May 80

[Interview with Deng Xiaoping, vice premier and vice chairman; questions in French, answers in Mandarin with German translation superimposed; name of interviewer and place not given--recorded; see Western Europe section of 1 May DAILY REPORT]

[Text] [Question] Mr Vice Premier, the People's Republic of China has achieved what seemed almost impossible: the ability to feed 1 billion people properly. You succeeded in one generation in defeating the 1,000-year-old scourge--famine. Was that the first phase of your revolution? What goals have you set for the second phase? What are the priorities for the short-term and long-term development of the Chinese economy?

[Answer] After a war lasting 22 years, the Chinese people's revolution emerged victorious, creating the People's Republic of China. Chairman Mao Zedong said in 1949 that the Chinese people now stand upright. In the preceding three decades we have indeed achieved many things. We have scored significant success in building socialism. We have eliminated the scourge you mentioned--famine. The Chinese, more than 900 million people, are able to clothe and feed themselves. Simultaneously, we have created the initial foundations for industry. One has to admit, however, that we had some mishaps in the past 30 years which delayed us. On the whole, however, we were able to bring matters to a good end. With the destruction of the gang of four, China entered into a new phase. In this new phase we are concentrating our efforts on modernizing industry, agriculture, science and technology as well as the defense of the country. By the end of the century the country is to have adapted itself in order to achieve the Chinese-style modernization. It is important for realizing the four modernizations that the productive forces grow stronger and that the national economy develops. That is the prerequisite for implementing our goals.

[Question] Mr Vice Premier, what contributions to this plan do you expect from the industrial states? As is known, the Western economies are looking desperately for raw materials, and China needs technology and expertise. How can we cooperate? What does China really want to get from us, and how can it pay for it?

[Answer] China is a big country and at the same time it is poor. In order to implement the four modernizations we must realize two facts: Since China is a big country, it cannot rely only on foreign capital in building up the country. We must shift the main weight to our own resources in line with the principle that we must rely on our own strength. In other words, we have to take our own conditions into consideration first. One cannot build up China by totally copying the model of other states. So we follow the priorities which have been outlined by Chairman Mao Zedong: agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. We especially paid attention to energy and communications. Our attention is focused on the experience that has been gained in the world. This way of action corresponds with our Chinese characteristics. But this does not mean that China will withdraw into itself. We must be made more fruitful by the experience of foreign countries. We want to profit from foreign capital and foreign technology in order to promote our development.

[Question] Mr Vice Premier, will China permit the great multinational companies to make use of the cheap manpower offered by the Chinese human potential? Would that be an opportunity for the economic development of your country?

[Answer] Yes, we would be happy for foreign capital to take part in the development of China. You have so-called multinational companies in the West. As for us, we want to have joint ventures to be developed with Chinese and foreign capital. We will gladly accept this form of cooperation.

As you certainly know, the National People's Congress has passed a regulation for such joint ventures. Commentaries from the foreign press said this regulation is not enough. We realize that we still lack experience and we intend to supplement this regulation. Certainly, one should not wait too long, but we hope that our foreign friends will cooperate with us while we are still formulating the regulation. During this cooperation we take it a step at a time.

[Question] Mr Vice Premier, with regard to economic relations with China, the Japanese are in a better geographic position than the West European states. What is your view?

[Answer] That is correct. Japan and China are neighbors. Japan has a number of advantages, but for China, Japan stands on the same level as Europe, the United States and the other industrial states. They can all take part in the competition. We are convinced that Europe also has advantages to offer. Japan is stronger in some fields, Europe in others, and third states have other advantages, still. We will pick the one who makes the best offer. So the question does not come up as to whether we will prefer a certain country.

[Question] A personal question: The Western press believes it knows that you, Mr Vice Premier, will resign next fall. What will you do if you give up your position? Will you continue to contribute to the development of China?

[Answer] This information has been widely circulated. I on my part have let people know that I will resign this year at a proper time in order to make room for younger comrades. It is better to settle this problem now since things are more advantageous than to postpone it. Naturally, this does not merely concern me; it will be settled by the collective leadership. So my wish must be approved by the National People's Congress. If I resigned as vice premier, it would have the advantage that I would have to deal less with daily problems. I will remain vice chairman of the party, and then I can take more care of the great matters of the state and of the party. As long as my health is still good I can continue to work; my efforts will not decrease.

[Question] There are also reports that you, Mr Vice Premier, have demanded that the Chinese Communist Party be rather thoroughly reformed. Is that correct? What can you say about that?

[Answer] You know that China is a socialist country. In our country the Communist Party leads the whole people in order to build socialism on all levels. Is the course of the party correct? Can the party fulfill its tasks of leading and guiding? These are important questions. In this respect we have been exposed to the influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four. They tried to implement the so-called revolution by disregarding the leadership role of the party. In doing this they hurt the party, its authority and its preparedness to fight. Now we must again stress the traditional role of the party; we must again strengthen its preparedness to fight. At the plenary sessions of the Central Committee in 1977 and 1979, as well as the recent fifth plenary session, answers to these questions were worked out. We will take a number of measures. Regarding the leadership problem, we will appoint comrades to the most important positions who are in their prime. In the Central Committee we have strengthened the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau. We have created a Secretariat and we have worked out guidelines concerning the policy of the party. We are about to revise the party constitution. That is all supposed to strengthen the fighting power of the Communist Party and again put into force the traditions started by Chairman Mao Zedong.

[Question] Do you believe, Mr Vice Premier, that the situation in Afghanistan represents a direct threat to the People's Republic of China? If so, what can your country do about it? How do you think the Afghanistan situation pertains to Europe? What can Europe do?

[Answer] The Afghanistan problem is one of great importance in world affairs. It demonstrates that international developments are steering toward greater insecurity and instability. Everybody knows that this flagrant and hegemonic action by the Soviet Union lies within the framework of its strategy that it has been pursuing for a long time.

When one looks back into the past, one sees that it was the strategy of the tsars. The Soviet action is a blow which is particularly severe for China. Certainly, the Soviet action in Afghanistan is a threat to China. In addition, it is a part of the Soviet worldwide strategy. It threatens not merely China but the peace of the whole world. This danger is greater for Europe, the United States and Japan than for China. The most immediate victims naturally are the people of South Asia, the Middle East and others in the Third World.

The Soviet Union will not limit its machinations to Afghanistan. It will continue to pursue its policy with the aim of making a southward thrust in order to reach the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. We have to watch out for one thing: If the Soviet Union manages to achieve total control of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, it will succeed in putting all of South Asia under its control. Then it could achieve its aim of gaining control over the strategic reserves, the oil resources of the Middle East and North Africa which is a direct threat to Europe and even the United States.

Europe and the whole world must make their choice. They must subordinate themselves to the strategic facts that will then exist, or they must act. It might already be too late. However, the people of the world must carefully observe the developments in Afghanistan. China attributes the greatest significance to these events. They are connected with the Soviet strategy for the Asia-Pacific region. If the Soviet Union manages to achieve control of all of South Asia and the Indian Ocean, this can be coordinated with its strategy in the Asia-Pacific area. In doing this it uses Vietnam as much as possible. It links the Vietnamese Armed Forces with its own forces in the Asia-Pacific area in order to advance toward the west. It is using the armed forces in the Indian Ocean to advance toward the east and to gain control of the Strait of Malacca. This strategy threatens first of all Europe, and secondly the Asia-Pacific region. If one acts only then it will be too late. One has to watch this problem with the greatest attention.

At present one can hear different opinions on Afghanistan. People realize the significance of the problem. Regarding the suggestion of Lord Carrington, our analyses are in accordance with his on several points. The key problem, however, is that the Soviet Union must withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. That is most important.

The same applies to the Kampuchea problem. First of all the Vietnamese troops must leave Kampuchea. The withdrawal of the Soviets from Afghanistan and the withdrawal of the Vietnamese from Kampuchea are the prerequisites for solving these two problems. There must be neither hesitation nor compromises.

Naturally one can ask the Soviets to withdraw step by step and to set up a time schedule. The Soviet Union would probably accept that. But if such a step-by-step withdrawal were to last for 3 or even 5 years, it would not make sense. A gradual withdrawal can be accepted, but only within a very short period of time, such as 6 months or 1 year. It would be unrealistic to discuss it without clarifying the prerequisite--final withdrawal. Otherwise, one would run into a trap.

[Question] If I understand you correctly, Mr Vice Premier, you believe that China and Europe ought to cooperate against the Soviet Union because they have common fears and common interests. Would not such cooperation even intensify the instinctive Soviet fear of encirclement? What reaction could then be expected from the Soviet Union?

[Answer] This argument confuses the cause and the effect. It makes the effect a cause. The worldwide strategy of the Soviet Union has created the crises in the world and it prompts us to cooperate. In view of the Soviet offensive we must defend peace, stability and security in the world. The United States alone is not strong enough for this task, neither is Europe, Japan and even less China. So we must cooperate to face this situation. The different countries can coordinate their measures by starting out from their own positions. Without such cooperation we would be in a bad position.

[Question] Do you believe that in the future rapprochement will be possible between China and the Soviet Union, and under what conditions?

[Answer] The people of the world know the problem of Chinese-Soviet relations well. The Soviet Union had the intention of ruling over China, but China did not permit that. Thereupon the Soviet Union adopted a hostile approach vis-a-vis China. Now the problem of Chinese-Soviet relations is very simple. I have often told foreign friends: Primarily it must be clarified as to whether the Soviet Union wants to give up its social imperialist policy. If it does not renounce it, I cannot optimistically think of an improvement in Chinese-Soviet relations.

[Question] Mr Vice Premier, in view of the Marxist idea of a world revolution, the term coexistence awakens mistrust in the West. It is even considered dangerous. How can Marxist world revolution and peaceful coexistence be reconciled?

[Answer] China is a socialist country. This domestic social system calls for the pursuit of a peace policy in foreign policy. The five principles of peaceful coexistence are the norms regulating our relations with other states. On this basis we want to build and develop our relations with all countries. Since China is a socialist state, it has the political and moral duty to support the fight of suppressed peoples and nations. Simultaneously we believe that every people must primarily use its own strength in order to achieve the victory of the revolution. Revolution cannot be exported or imported like some sort of merchandise.

[Question] Mr Vice Premier, the first secretary of the Italian Communist Party, Mr Berlinguer, visited China recently. A question in this connection: Do you think that Eurocommunism is still real communism? To what degree should nations under communist rule have the liberty to embark on their own paths to socialism, such as Hungary, for example, or Czechoslovakia?

[Answer] The general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, Enrico Berlinguer, has visited China. We had good talks. Although we have different opinions, even certain contradictions, we have many common opinions. Therefore, both our parties have resumed relations. Therefore, talks have taken place on improving these relations.

We do not know too much about the situation in Europe. Eurocommunism is something new. We have always maintained that everything new must be tested in practice. We believe that every state must adapt to its own conditions and those of its region in order to implement its revolution and solve its problems.

It was the greatest merit of Chairman Mao Zedong that he brought Marxism-Leninism into line with concrete reality in China. In doing this he guaranteed the success of the Chinese revolution. Based on our own experiences we respect the choice made by other communist parties in other countries and regions. They must decide on the direction of their policy in view of their special conditions. What is Eurocommunism? What will its future be like? Well, practice will provide an answer.

[Question] Regarding Western Europe, can you conceive of a communist party taking over in a different way from what we call democratic and free elections?

[Answer] It is up to the European communists to answer this question. We can only confirm that the Chinese model cannot simply be applied to Europe.

[Question] Mr Vice Premier, one has the impression in the West that China is participating less actively in assistance for the Third World. How much does China spend on development aid? What are the aims? Is economic and humanitarian help involved, or also the promotion of socialism?

[Answer] China has been giving development aid for years within the framework of its resources. As a socialist country we consider it an international proletarian commitment. Simultaneously we realize that China is still a developing country itself. Being very poor itself, China can give help only within limits. In addition, the sabotage of the gang of four has weakened our strength. One thing is certain, however: We follow the principle of helping developing countries and our poor friends. If our economy develops quickly, we will be able to increase our help. At present, however, we still have difficulties.

[Question] Mr Vice Premier, a most urgent question: What do you think of the situation in Iran?

[Answer] Regarding the situation in Iran, China has often outlined its attitude. Next to the Iranian problem there is the Afghan problem. We warn the people against taking the Iranian problem more seriously because the Afghanistan problem threatens world peace directly. It would not be good if the Iranian problem aroused more attention than the Afghanistan problem. We are worried by the fact that the Soviet Union is trying to exploit the Iranian situation in order to cover up its difficulties in Afghanistan and to discuss the picture of the aggressor.

Concerning the Iranian problem, we have never agreed to the solution of problems through the taking of hostages and the violation of international rules. We objected earlier to certain measures of the United States. As regards the recent American action for the liberation of hostages by force, the spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry clearly outlined the Chinese approach. We still hope that Iran will respect the norms of international relations and release the hostages as soon as possible. Aside from this, we maintain that the United States cannot settle this problem with military action. We hope that both parties will solve their problems through negotiations in accordance with the principles of international relations.

[Question] Mr Vice Premier, as is known, the National Olympic Committee of China decided not to take part in the Moscow games unless the Soviet Union withdraws its troops from Afghanistan by 26 May. Can you say something about that?

[Answer] Our approach is unambiguous. As long as the Soviet Union refuses to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, participation in the Moscow Olympic games would mean encouragement of the Soviet aggression and the threat to world peace. We cannot take part in the games. Our own level of sports is low, but we would have liked to take part in the games. For political and moral reasons, however, and in the interest of world peace we cannot undertake anything that would encourage the Soviet Union to threaten world peace. The Chinese Olympic Committee, therefore, supports the stance of the Chinese Government and will not take part in the Olympic games in Moscow.

PRC UN OFFICIAL ADDRESSES DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

OWI/0736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] United Nations, May 13 (XINHUA)-- "With the intensification of the rivalry for world hegemony between the two superpowers, the danger of a world war is growing, and so is the likelihood of local wars," Chinese Deputy Permanent Representative to the U.N. Lai Yali pointed out at the U.N. Disarmament Commission today. He stressed, "In their struggle to achieve disarmament and to safeguard world peace, the people of the world must heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity and persevere in their efforts."

The commission opened its four-week session at the U.N. headquarters yesterday to prepare a draft resolution entitled "declaration of the 1980's as the second disarmament decade" which will be submitted to the 35th U.N. General Assembly for consideration.

Lai Yali said, in the world today compared with ten years ago when the 1970's was declared as the first disarmament decade the level of arms is rising sharply instead of decreasing and the situation is even more turbulent instead of being more stable because of "the frenzied arms expansion and war preparations on the part of the two superpowers." He added, "It must be pointed out that, over a long period, that superpower which has been shouting disarmament slogans the loudest has all along taken the lead in arms expansion and war preparations. In the last ten years or so, its strategic arms have increased by many folds, moving from an inferior position to that of parity with the other superpower; its arsenal of conventional weapons has swollen malignantly, providing tens of thousands of tanks and war planes for its army over 4,400,000 strong. Backed by its powerful armaments, it has been flagrantly pursuing a policy of aggression and expansion in the world over the years and has gone to every extreme in its tactics."

On the Soviet armed aggression against Afghanistan, Lai said, "pressed by the need to intensify its aggression and expansion on a global scale in its quest for hegemony, it sent in an army of 100,000 to occupy by force of arms a non-aligned sovereign Islamic state. This is an ominous development of the social-imperialist policy of aggression it has been pursuing over the years. Over a year ago, with the same objective in mind, it brazenly supported the Vietnamese regional hegemonists in the armed invasion of Democratic Kampuchea."

He warned, the Soviet ambition far exceeded a single "Afghanistan". "Once the Soviet Union gains a foothold in Afghanistan, it could reach Iran to the west, Pakistan to the east and the Indian Ocean to the south, and it could surround the Persian Gulf, encroach on the Middle East oil resources, control the strategic sea lanes and cut off the energy lifeline of the West. When that happens, the thrust of Soviet aggression will not only bring catastrophe to the countries and peoples of the region, but will also create endless troubles for international peace and security."

Exposing the deceptive nature of the Soviet proposals for the disarmament decade of the 1980's, Lai Yali said, "No matter how sweet or high-sounding they are, such tongue-in-cheek proposals can serve no useful purpose and will contribute nothing to the achievement of genuine disarmament." If the Soviet Union really want to do something for disarmament and detente and render a service to the lasting peace it so often talk about, it should just withdraw immediately and unconditionally all its troops from Afghanistan and desist from supporting Vietnam in its aggression against Democratic Kampuchea, he stressed.

He recommended that superpower monopoly in the field of disarmament should be broken and "the Third World and other small and medium-sized countries must play a greater role and have much more say in disarmament matters, so as to exert a powerful pressure of just public opinion on the superpowers, particularly that superpower which is engaged in intensified aggression and expansion, to begin reducing their armaments in earnest."

He said, "The aim of the second 'disarmament decade' is to formulate fair and reasonable disarmament principles and practical and feasible measures so that progress in genuine disarmament would help the people of various countries in their struggle to eliminate the danger of a new world war, to oppose all acts of armed aggression and expansion and to safeguard world peace and security" and "in their defence of state sovereignty and national independence."

"No country should be allowed to seek any form of hegemony in any region of the world, or to engage in interference, subversion, control, or aggression against others. All invading forces must be withdrawn immediately, unconditionally and totally from the territory of others to their own," he emphasized.

Lai Yali declared that "the two countries which possess the largest arsenals of nuclear and conventional weapons must undertake to be the first to reduce their armaments" and "all nuclear countries must unconditionally undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries and nuclear-free zones, and that agreements on the prohibition of the research, production and use of all chemical and toxic weapons and on the destruction of existing stockpile of such weapons be concluded through negotiations as soon as possible."

VENEZUELAN COUNCIL COMPARES U.S., USSR POWER

0W111246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 11 May 80

["Soviet Union Is Principal Factor of World War"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Caracas, May 10 (XINHUA)--"Today, the principal factor of war in the world is the Soviet offensive designed to take over from the Americans their former spheres of influence in order to establish social-imperialist global hegemony."

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A 8

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

This exposure of Soviet designs is made in the latest bulletin issued by the Venezuelan Council for Solidarity With the Third World Struggle.

In comparing the military power of the United States with that of the Soviet Union, the bulletin says that "the USSR has considerably surpassed the United States in military, conventional and strategic superiority quantitatively. It has also surpassed the U.S. in conventional arms qualitatively. The United States only maintains a theoretical advantage in greater precision of its strategic nuclear weapons."

The theory that the huge Soviet military machinery is only aimed at deterring the other superpower and that it is in defence of the Soviet territory can only "serve to slacken the vigilance of the people of various countries in the world." Facts about the Soviet military actions clearly show that "social imperialism is making preparations for launching a world-wide war of aggression," the bulletin said.

UN METHANE GAS CLASS CLOSES IN CHENGDU

OW091722 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Chengdu, May 9 (XINHUA)--The methane gas class sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations closed here today.

The one-month training class, which opened on April 12, included lectures and demonstrations given by Chinese scientific workers. Agronomists, engineers and government officials from Bangladesh, Nepal, India, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Hong Kong studied the principles and technology of fermentation and the techniques of building Chinese-style marsh gas generating pits for rural use. There were also courses on the use of methane gas for cooking and lighting and as rural motivating power, the use of compost discharged from methane gas pits as fertilizer, and rural hygiene. Experience in popularizing the use of methane gas in various countries was exchanged. Participants in the class also visited rural areas in Sichuan Province to study the construction of fermentation pits.

JI PENGFEI MEETS NEW, OUTGOING AMBASSADOR

OW132033 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with new and outgoing ambassadors of Italy, Sweden, the Yemen Arab Republic and Madagascar. They were the outgoing Italian ambassador, Mr. Marco Francisci Di Baschi, the new Swedish ambassador, Mr. Sten Sundfeldt, the new ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic, Mr. Ahmad Muhammad al-Walidi, and the ambassador of Madagascar, Mr. Solohery Crescent Rakotofiringa. [name as received]

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOVIET UNION

C 1

BEIJING JAPANESE CITES RENMIN RIBAO ON SOVIET MISSILES IN AFGHANISTAN

OW140058 Beijing in Japanese to Japan 2130 GMT 13 May 80

[RENMIN RIBAO 14 May short commentary: "What Is Meant By the Soviet Missile Deployment?"]

[Text] According to a report by a foreign news agency, the Soviet aggressor forces in Afghanistan have recently deployed medium-range missiles with nuclear warheads to Afghanistan. This can be considered another self-revelation of the various sophisms used by the Soviets in their aggression on Afghanistan and their policy of advancing southward.

To conceal their crime in invading Afghanistan and to evade the criticism of international public opinion, a Soviet leader said that the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan was for the purpose of helping Afghanistan "counter the aggression of foreign forces." He said that the Soviet Union merely stationed a numerically "limited number" of troops "temporarily" in Afghanistan and repeatedly clarified to the world that the Soviet Union has no intention to "secure a land route for an advance into the Indian Ocean." These remarks are still fresh in our memories.

If the Soviet Union really has no intention of moving into the Indian Ocean, why has it deployed nuclear missiles to Afghanistan? Are the Soviets trying to vindicate themselves by saying that they have nuclear-armed missiles ready, finding that the most advanced tanks, guns and fighters alone are insufficient for fighting the Afghan guerrillas?

The medium-range nuclear missiles the Soviets have recently deployed to Afghanistan are by no means merely tactical weapons. They are strategic weapons with a range of 2,000 to 3,000 kilometers. This is clear to everyone.

The Soviet aggressor forces in Afghanistan did not deploy these nuclear missiles because they wanted to enhance the Soviet position in Afghanistan. In this connection, India's PTI News Agency, in a dispatch from Kabul, reported: If the Soviet Union launches missiles from Afghanistan, it can save a distance of about 1,280 kilometers compared with launching them from Soviet territory. The medium-range nuclear missiles "have no military significance" at all to Afghanistan, but they can demonstrate a sort of a "deterrent force" in the Persian Gulf area.

As is evident from the PTI report, the Soviet deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles to Afghanistan was carried out with the aim of promoting the Soviets' expansionist policy toward the Middle East and West and South Asian regions. The nonsense that the Soviet Union has no intention of advancing southward as asserted by the Soviets has already been seen through by all countries of the world.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR URGES UNITY AGAINST 'SOVIET AGGRESSION'

HK131035 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 80 p 6

[Commentator's article: "Noteworthy New Soviet Moves"?]

[Text] Before the earth-shaking shock produced by the Afghan incident has subsided, the Soviet Union is again energetically molding public opinion for a new round of aggression and expansion. Soviet officials and the Kremlin's propaganda machinery have recently uttered sharp, bellicose remarks bluntly making a show of force and propagating the fallacy that aggression is justifiable and intervention is harmless. The people of the world should in no way treat this new Soviet move lightly.

The Soviet press brazenly professed that Moscow may ignore the norms of international relations and the aim and principles of the UN Charter and interfere in the internal affairs of other countries by force. In a 20 April commentary, the Soviet journal Moscow NEWS said: "The principle of noninterference is fine, but international law does not live in a vacuum;" "We must see the essence of the problem;" "history and politics do not always tally with legal formulas." In their "May Day" slogans this year, the Soviet authorities crossed out the words "strive to make it an international rule not to resort to force," a clause which had been in use for years. Obviously this was done intentionally. People may recall how Brezhnev clamored about signing "a world treaty against the use of force" at the 25th Congress of the CPSU and put forward this proposal with affected seriousness at the 31st session of the UN General Assembly. Even when they were invading Afghanistan, the Soviets found it necessary to flaunt the banner of "acting in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter" as a coverup. This clamor about "not resorting to force" is a fraud in the first place, but now even this spurious slogan has been cast away. The invasion of Afghanistan has made the Kremlin leaders bigheaded. The Soviet hegemonists now want to act according to their desire to dominate the world. In their quest for world hegemony, they find the internationally accepted rule that no country may interfere in the affairs of another by force or threats of force too burdensome. Therefore, they cast it away like a pair of wornout shoes. This is tantamount to brazenly proclaiming to the whole world that from now on the Soviet Union will go all out to carry out armed intervention against other countries and create a second, third and many more Afghan incidents.

The Soviet press has openly declared that the task of the massive Soviet military power is to carry out external aggression and expansion. An editorial published in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 15 March said: "Under new historical conditions, the international mission of the Soviet Armed Forces has been expanded." An article published in the same newspaper on 15 April pointed out: "The internal role of the Soviet Armed Forces has vanished, but their external role has expanded." The Soviet press also maintained that apart from continuing to provide countries of the Third World with "political, economic and moral support," the Soviet Union, if necessary, should also provide them with "military aid." This is undisguised propaganda for external expansion. We all know that the so-called "international mission," "military aid" and so forth are no more than a fig leaf for Soviet external expansion. In 1968, the Soviet Union invaded Czechoslovakia under the pretext of "internationalism." In 1979, it invaded Afghanistan under the pretext of "military aid." Now the Soviet Union propagates the notion that such aggressive activities are the only "role" of the Soviet troops. The purpose of this is to hoodwink the Soviet people and cover up the fact that the Soviet authorities are using their troops and police as well as their spies to strengthen their rule and suppression at home. In the meantime, the Soviet authorities have openly declared that their armed forces will carry out armed intervention and invasions abroad.

What deserves attention is that to threaten and blackmail other countries, the Soviet leaders and press have changed their tune about never seeking military superiority, a point they formerly asserted time and again. Instead, they have made a show of their military strength. In a speech to the voters, Brezhnev boasted that Soviet "strength and capabilities are enormous." Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov wrote in PRAVDA: "Soviet strength is very great." The Soviet press said: The Soviet "community" "holds the historical initiative"; in the world today, "the balance of power including that of military strength is not the same as that in the past" and "the hypothesis that the United States is unconquerable" has already been "wrecked." All this shows that the Soviet Union not only believes that it has surpassed the United States in military strength and has no scruples in contending for world domination, but also that it has made the necessary preparations for an all-round match of strength with the United States.

This trend in Soviet propaganda appeared after the Soviet Union succeeded in invading Afghanistan and at a time when the Middle East and the Persian Gulf are fraught with new crises. This is by no means accidental. It shows that the Soviet Union is actively plotting to carry out new armed intervention, aggression and expansion in this strategic region. After the Afghan incident, some people, proceeding from the best intentions, hoped that this was not a Soviet strategic leap forward but an isolated event. More people were worried and watched the Soviet activity to learn of its intentions. Now, some Soviet leaders and the Soviet press have told the whole world clearly: the Afghan incident was absolutely not an isolated event but an important step taken by the Soviet Union to push its global strategy of seeking world hegemony. Now that this step has proved successful, the Soviet Union can proceed immediately to take similar steps in more regions and toward more countries. The Third World countries in the Middle East and South Asia will still be the ones to bear the brunt of this.

Faced with the Soviet hegemonists' aggression and threat, all peace-loving countries and people the world over will have to unite, firmly oppose the Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan, demand the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and expose and curb any new Soviet activities of aggression and expansion. This is the only effective way to force the Soviet Union to pull in its aggressive horns and thus prevent the further worsening of the international situation and safeguard world peace.

USSR OPPOSES CONFERENCE ON AID TO KAMPUCHEA

OW132123 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA)--An international conference proposed by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on humanitarian aid for Kampuchea was an "interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea", the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA alleged in an article issued yesterday. It said that behind the proposition for the conference is not "humanitarian intention" to aid Kampuchea, but a scheme to interfere in this trouble-ridden country.

In the past year or so, most of the grain, medicine, daily necessities and other relief materials contributed by many countries and international organizations for refugees created by the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea fell into the hands of the Vietnamese occupation troops. This aroused indignation among many countries. The proposed international conference was approved by the U.N. Economic and Social Council not long ago.

Talking about the purpose of the suggested conference, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila pointed out that Thailand hopes that all the Kampuchean could receive food and the International Red Cross and the United Nations would be in charge of the allocation work. Therefore, the foreign minister added, it is groundless to allege that the proposition by the Thai Government was made out of political motives.

However, PRAVDA said the conference was proposed "under direct pressure from Washington and Peking". It charged the world-wide criticism of Vietnam's unjust distribution of the relief materials as a "lie".

All the Soviet attempts to prevent the holding of the conference by mud-slinging and intimidation indicate that Moscow is worried that Vietnam will be put in the dock at the conference for its aggression against Kampuchea.

STUDENTS, POLICE CLASH AT SEOUL DEMONSTRATION

OW131244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA) -- About 3,000 university students overwhelmed baton-wielding riot police in Seoul today to stage a march for democratic freedom in South Korea, according to a REUTER report from Seoul.

The massed students linked arms a dozen abreast and poured onto the streets while attempts by about 500 riot police to stem the tide were greeted with showers of stones. The police withdrew, apparently to call for reinforcements.

Over 200 policemen and 100 students have been injured in clashes since demonstrations for democracy began late March.

Student demands have since widened from an end to compulsory military training and the sacking of professors thought too close to the former Pak Chong-hui regime, to the lifting of martial law, ending of press censorship and free trade unions.

BEIJING IN KOREAN COMMENTS ON STUDENTS' STRUGGLE

SK120608 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 11 May 80

[Unattributed commentary: "A Renewed Struggle of the South Korean Students"]

[Text] Students continued to wage a mass struggle against the authorities' military control [kunsa kwanje] in various areas in South Korea, including Seoul, Inchon, Chonju and Kangwon Province. Under the slogan "Let Us Achieve the Democratization of the Campuses," the South Korean students rose in a struggle at the end of March. This struggle began anew on the 20th anniversary of the 19 April people's uprising. These patriotic students have struggled under the slogans "Stop Military Control" and "Let Us Accelerate Political Development."

More than 10,000 students of Seoul National University have designated the period between 2 May and 12 May as a period of struggle for achieving democratization. The struggle has spread from schools to plants, mines and enterprises, and has included demonstrations and fist fights with policemen mobilized to suppress them.

More than 7,000 coal miners in Chongsong County, Kangwon Province occupied the armories of the police station and the homeland defense reservist force in the area. This demonstrates that the unanimous desire of the people of all walks of life in South Korea is an end to military control and the realization of their democratic rights.

It is by no means accidental that this new trend of struggle has emerged in various areas of South Korea. Failing to learn a lesson from the demise of Pak Chong-hui, the present South Korean rulers have maneuvered for several months to maintain the yusin system on the pretext of preventing disorder. They have frantically run amok to suppress students and workers. Moreover, while promising to restore democratic order, the authorities have followed the path of military dictatorship.

Resorting to maneuvers for pacification and deception, the present South Korean rulers are trying to trample underfoot democracy and freedom and to establish a fascist military power system. Students and patriotic people of all walks of life will not sit idle and overlook this. All attempts to suppress the people with bayonets will result in the oppressors' self-destruction by inviting a stronger resistance and people's struggle.

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DENG XIAOPING DISCUSSES TAIWAN REUNIFICATION WITH JAPANESE GUESTS

OW141350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1318 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping said today that it would be highly conducive to peace, security and stability in Asia, the Pacific region and the world as a whole if Taiwan returned to the motherland at an earlier date to complete the great cause of reunification of the country.

Vice-Premier Deng was speaking at a meeting with Kazuo Yatsugi, permanent managing director of the National Policy Research Association of Japan, and his party. Mr. Yatsugi expressed the hope that he and his party would make new friends in new China and discuss various issues during their first visit to the country.

Vice-Premier Deng said, "It doesn't matter that we have separate views and opinions. What is important is for us to achieve mutual understanding." He added that things were changing all the time and political activists had to form new judgement in light of the changes.

Present at the meeting were Hao Deqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs' Luo Qingchang, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Mr. Kenzo Yoshida, Japanese ambassador to China.

JAPANESE HOUSEWIVES DELEGATION VISITS BEIJING

Kang Keqing Hosts Banquet

OW120038 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 11 May 80

[Text]--Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA)--delegation from the Japanese Housewives' League was entertained this evening at a banquet given by Kang Keqing, chairman of the All-China Women's Federation and vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. The delegation is led by the speaker of the league, Kashuku Makino. The delegation arrived here yesterday. They will visit Shanghai and Hangzhou before going home.

Meets With Deng Yingchao

OW131853 Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA)--Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, cordially met here today with a delegation from the Japanese Housewives' League led by the speaker of the league, Kashuku Makino.

Deng Yingchao praised the Japanese Housewives' League, which was founded in 1968, for its activities in raising women's social position and against the social effects of pollution, and for its contributions in the development of Sino-Japanese friendship. Mrs. Kashuku Makino expressed the Japanese women's friendly feelings for the Chinese people.

In memory of the late Premier Zhou Enlai, a member of the delegation, Ayako Kozuka, from near Arashiyama in Japan, gave an impromptu dance she composed. The Japanese friends have set a poem, "Arashiyama in the Rain," written by Premier Zhou Enlai during his stay in Japan, to music. During the meeting the Japanese housewives listened to the record of this song. Ayako Kozuka danced to the music.

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At the end of the dance, Deng Yingchao thanked the Japanese housewives for their profound friendship. Present at the meeting were Kang Keqing and Huang Ganying, president and vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation.

KYODO Report on Meeting

OW140134 Tokyo KYODO in English 0123 GMT 14 May 80

[Excerpt] Beijing, May 14 KYODO--Madam Deng Yingchao, widow of former Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai, met a group of Japanese women here Tuesday and stressed the need for Japan to expand its defense power. Though China had opposed Japanese militarization in the past, the situation has changed and Japan and China were now enjoying friendly relations, she said. Madam Deng made the remarks after she accused the Soviet Union of violating Japan's sovereignty by holding on to four war-captured northern islands.

YU QIULI MEETS SHIZUOKA FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OW131854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Japan-China Friendship Council of Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan. The delegation is led by Mr. Keisaburo Yamamoto, president of the Japan-China Friendship Council and governor of Shizuoka Prefecture.

Vice-Premier Yu chatted cordially with the Japanese guests on economic construction and particularly the development of medium and small-sized enterprises. Present at the meeting was Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

The delegation arrived in Beijing on May 8 at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

OITA PREFECTURE DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO HUBEI

OW132114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Wuhan, May 13 (XINHUA)--A 94-member citizens friendship delegation from Oita City, Japan wound up a visit to this central China city and left for Beijing today. Leader of the delegation is Mr. Morihiro Hiramatsu, governor of Oita Prefecture in Japan. Wuhan and Oita became sister cities in September 1979.

Arriving in Wuhan on May 10, the citizens delegation met with Chen Pixian, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Hubei Provincial People's Congress, and Han Ningfu, governor of Hubei. Governor Morihiro Hiramatsu told them that the Wuchang fish sent from this city were now doing well in Oita City. They were highly appreciated by the Japanese people for their tenderness and plump size.

The fish were presented to Oita City in April this year by the Wuhan branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Institute of Hydrobiology under the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The fish were being kept in an aquarium in Oita City.

While in Wuhan, the Japanese guests saw industrial, agricultural, medical and educational establishments. They also visited scenic spots around the East Lake, where they planted deodar pines and other trees.

KYODO: PRC, JAPAN TO END FORMALITY OF RETURN BANQUETS

OW100134 Tokyo KYODO in English 0039 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 10 KYODO--Japan and China have agreed to dispense in the future with the resort to the "useless formality" by governmental missions visiting each other's country to host return banquets upon completion of the visit. Officials of the Japanese Embassy in Beijing said Saturday that the officials of the Chinese Foreign Ministry readily agreed to the Japanese proposal for abolition of such a practice.

They said the embassy proposed that both Japan and China should take steps so that missions sent to each other's country by their respective governments should discontinue the practice of holding banquets in return for welcoming banquets held in their honor upon their arrival. The ban on such return banquets will not apply to high officials making visits as state or official guests, however.

The embassy officials said the proposal was made because they judged that the hosting of return banquets as a formality at a time when personnel interflow between the two countries has increased will tend rather to obstruct such exchanges. Since the Chinese side agreed to the Japanese proposal, the embassy officials said governmental missions visiting each other's country in the future need only to attend welcoming banquets held in their honor. They said the Chinese Foreign Ministry promised to inform other governmental organizations and regional officials to this effect.

The only problem that is posing a headache for both the Japanese and Chinese officials is Japanese politicians who visit China. The officials said that when welcoming banquets are held for the Japanese politicians, they feel they are obligated to hold return banquets for their hosts.

BRIEFS

JAPAN AIDS PORT CONSTRUCTION--Beijing, 5 May--Construction has started on the second phase of a coal terminal project at Qinhuangdao harbour, Hebei Province, north China, with a loan from the Japanese Government, the Chinese Ministry of communications said today. Under an agreement reached last December, Japan is to loan money to China to help build six industrial projects, including the Qinhuangdao coal terminal. The second stage of the project is to build 2 berths for vessels of up to 50,000 tons. The berths will be able to handle 20 millions tons of coal a year. About 5,000 workers are now dredging the navigation channel and tamping down the foundations of the berths. The major part of stage 1 of the Qinhuangdao project, a 20,000-ton berth and a 50,000-ton berth, has just been completed without financial help from abroad. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 5 May 80 OW]

LIAONING COMMODITIES SYMPOSIUM--A Sino-Japanese commodities exchange symposium was held on 3 May in Luda Municipality, Liaoning Province. At the forum the director of the Japanese commodities exchange management society was invited to make an academic report on harbor and wharf management. Attending the symposium were some 400 people, including those engaged in academic study and those doing practical work in this field. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 May 80 SK]

SINO-JAPANESE LAND RECLAMATION--Harbin, 11 May--A large-scale land reclamation project undertaken through compensatory trade between China and the Nichimen Co., Ltd. of Japan was officially inaugurated at a mass meeting held yesterday in Tongjiang County, Heilongjiang Province, northeast China. The goal was to set up a farm with 20,000 hectares of land worked by only 186 workers by using imported machines. The Honghe farm, as it is called, will serve as a model for the national endeavour to modernize agriculture. Land reclamation began early this year and is scheduled to be completed by July 20. In Heilongjiang Province, reclaimable virgin land is estimated at about eight million hectares. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 11 May 80 OW]

XINHUA RECOUNTS 9 MAY VIETNAMESE BORDER PROVOCATIONS

OW131704 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1615 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Nanning, 13 May--Armed Vietnamese personnel have continuously intruded into our territory and made surprise attacks on our sentry posts. They carried out such armed provocations on 9 May.

At 0830 on 9 May, 8 armed Vietnamese personnel intruded into an area more than 100 meters inside our territory near Boundary Marker No 6 west of the Raoxiu brigade of the Bingqiao commune in Longzhou County, Guangxi, and launched a surprise attack on our sentry post at Fubo. At 0900, a squad of armed Vietnamese personnel intruded into our territory 600.9 degrees west of Fubo Mountain, where they mounted 60 mm mortars and machineguns and fired on our Fubo sentry post. Our border guards immediately fired back, killed an intruder and wounded another and captured a submachinegun, 30 rounds of bullets and an antitank grenade.

About 0800 on the same day, three armed Vietnamese personnel intruded into our side near eastern Boundary Marker No 12 southwest of Pingxiang City, and one was killed by our border guards.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES KAMPUCHEAN SITUATION

OW101849 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA)--Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in Kuala Lumpur today described Vietnam's relations with ASEAN as "two sides in trenches looking at each other", according to reports received here.

Speaking at a news conference in the Malaysian capital, Nguyen Co Thach said that "there is no more Kampuchean problem" and that the situation in Kampuchea "is irreversible". He branded China as the "real threat to the stability in Southeast Asia". He said: "We will not stay for one day more in Cambodia if the Chinese threat is withdrawn."

Upon his arrival on May 8, Nguyen Co Thach had had talks with Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn and Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen on the Kampuchean crisis. Hussein bin Onn stressed in the talks that a political solution should be sought on the basis of the United Nations resolution (calling for the withdrawal of foreign forces). But Vietnam's stand was as tough as ever on the settlement of the Kampuchean problem by political means. After their talks, the two foreign ministers agreed that they "still have differences in our views".

The People's Movement Party, a partner of the Ruling National Front coalition, said in a statement today, "The argument of Nguyen Co Thach that the Vietnamese troops have been sent into Cambodia in order to defend her from a threat from China is at best a bad joke." It went on to say: "There isn't a single Chinese soldier on Cambodian soil or a single Chinese warship in the Gulf of Siam. Obviously such a threat exists only in Nguyen Co Thach's imagination."

BEIJING LAO BEAM LOOKS AT VIETNAMESE ROLE IN LAOS

BK111022 Beijing in Lao to Laos 1230 GMT 10 May 80

[Unattributed commentary: "This Is What Special Relations Between Vietnam and Laos Is Like"]

[Text] Prior to its large-scale invasion of Kampuchea, Vietnam had been controlling Laos militarily, politically and economically. The Lao people, who had just been liberated from colonialist and neocolonialist occupation, have now been trampled upon by big and small hegemonists--the Soviet Union and Vietnam. People in general may wonder: How has Vietnam been occupying and controlling Laos?

1. The Real Meaning of the Special Relationship

Vietnam has extended its power to Laos under the pretext of so-called special relationship and friendly cooperation. What is this special relationship? Hoang Tung, editor in chief of NHAN DAN, once gave the following explanation: The Vietnamese people's blood was in the past shed on every corner of Indochina. For this reason, the three countries cannot survive unless they closely unite.

The special relationship affirmed by the Vietnamese leader about Laos and Kampuchea means that it was Vietnam which salvaged Indochina and that Laos and Kampuchea must at present rely on Vietnam; otherwise, they cannot exist independently.

Compared with Brezhnev's theory of limited sovereignty, the theory of the special relationship, though different in terminology, is in fact identical to that of Brezhnev. The theory of limited sovereignty allows the Soviet Union to carry out hegemonism in Eastern Europe. The Soviet Union regards itself as the head of the great socialist family. Claiming that it is serving the interests of the great family, the Soviet Union is trampling underfoot the sovereignty of the Eastern European countries. The theory of special relationship is being used by Vietnam to carry out regional hegemonism in Indochina. Vietnam regards itself as the head of the Indochina federation and regards Indochina as countries within its sphere of influence. Meanwhile, it regards the Indochina federation as its stronghold for further carrying out aggression and expansionism against Southeast Asia in order to create its right to lord over this region.

The Lao people who are victims of this theory have clearly explained this special relationship: Vietnam belongs to the Vietnamese, and Laos also belongs to the Vietnamese.

2. The Ruler of Laos

To control and occupy Laos, Vietnam has sent large numbers of troops and cadres to Laos. It has stationed as many as 50,000 to 60,000 troops in Laos--a number many times greater than Laos' own forces. In addition, there are as many as 6,000 Vietnamese advisers and specialists in this country. Vietnam has established its military command and a huge advisory committee in Laos and has controlled the Lao military, party branches and various ministries and departments. Thus it has become the ruler of Laos.

In Vientiane, when contacting government offices, one will find Vietnamese advisers at every ministry. They are the real commanders of the various Lao ministries and departments. Supervising Lao internal affairs and diplomatic work, they have taken the place of the Lao people in drafting or examining LPRP Central Committee documents or important speeches to be made by the Lao leaders.

Vietnam has now sent troops to occupy military strongholds throughout Laos, taking over the military airfields in Vientiane, Phom Savan, Vang Vieng, Seno and other areas. In collusion with the Soviet Union, it has established radar stations, electronic intelligence centers and other military installations in Kasi, Vang Vieng, Vientiane, Savannakhet, Pakse, Pak Song and other areas.

Reports say that Vietnamese military garrisons in Vientiane and other provinces have hoisted the Vietnamese national flag. This indicates that there is another sovereign state within Laos. Vietnamese military advisers have also maintained their tight control of all Lao military units. Lao army units from the company level upward are commanded by Vietnamese advisers. All Lao military and police training schools are also managed by Vietnamese officers and teachers who try to instill a pro-Vietnamese line of thinking in Lao armymen and police so that they will become their slaves.

To turn Laos into their colony, the Vietnamese authorities have sent several thousand plainclothes policemen to Vientiane and other areas to step up intelligence activities and harassment of the Lao people. Any Lao cadre or citizen found to show the slightest dissatisfaction with or opposition to Vietnam will be immediately suppressed and prosecuted. Reports also say that on the one hand, Vietnam has busily fostered and trained some Lao henchmen to consolidate its colonialist rule. On the other hand, it has implemented various methods to get rid of those persons accused of opposing Vietnam, and has harassed and persecuted Lao patriots who are independent and dissatisfied with the Vietnamese rule.

Their first method is to send those cadres considered to be less enthusiastic and who possess no clear-cut line of thinking to attend seminar courses on the so-called special relationship between Laos and Vietnam at a seminar site along the Lao-Vietnamese border or to attend seminar sessions at the Vientiane cadre training center in order to coerce them to change their line of thinking to conform to the concept of special relationship. In 1977 over 600 intermediate and senior Lao cadres were sent to attend seminar sessions in three separate groups.

The second method is to send Lao cadres to undergo training programs at the Lao party cadre cultural and ideological training school or the VCP's Nguyen Ai Quoc School in Hanoi. In 1978 over 20 senior Lao cadres were sent to study at the Vietnamese party's training school.

The third method is to claim that due to the call of duty, it is necessary to remove or transfer some Lao cadres from certain important posts. In the past several years, a large number of Lao ministers, vice ministers and departmental directors have been relieved from their posts or transferred to less important posts in other areas.

The fourth method is to accuse them of committing various crimes and throw them into prison. Some of them will be persecuted and killed. In late 1979 the Lao Government arrested scores of Lao cadres attached to the Ministry of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as other services by accusing them of opposing and criticizing the Vietnamese control of Laos.

3. Annexation of Lao Territory

The Vietnamese leaders shamelessly claim that Vietnam has not only respected the independence and sovereignty of Laos, but Vietnamese troops stationed in Laos have also safeguarded Laos' territorial integrity. Nevertheless, the truth about this claim is a slap in the face of the Vietnamese leaders. During the period of national liberation struggle against U.S. aggression, Vietnam claimed that in order to help Laos fight against the United States, it had to borrow a large chunk of Lao territory to be used as a transit supply route. Nevertheless, following the establishment of the LPDR, Vietnam has not only failed to return that piece of Lao territory to Laos, but has continued to occupy it as its own territory. Some Lao cadres have exposed that up to now Vietnam has annexed tens of thousands of square kilometers of Lao soil, and that Vietnam has openly and secretly plundered Laos through various, most depraved methods.

The first method is an outright annexation. In 1975, after the liberation of South Vietnam, Vietnam continued to occupy a large chunk of Lao territory in Saravane and Attopeu provinces and along the Ho Chi Minh Trail. In recent years, it has resorted to various arrogant methods to annex Lao territory, for example by holding negotiations, removing border demarcation markers, and expelling Lao citizens from the Lao-Vietnamese border areas. As a result, Lao territory in various Lao districts along the border areas has been seized by Vietnam, including a 220 km wide strip of land between (Muang Nung) and Muang Taling districts in Savannakhet Province.

In September 1977, Vietnam and Laos signed a so-called border agreement to allow Vietnam to annex a large area of Lao territory and to legalize its long standing occupation of certain other areas. It was more surprising when an important member of the Lao border negotiation delegation could not even explain how the demarcation of the border would be done in accordance with the border agreement. Such an unclear statement led Western reporters covering the signing of the border agreement to sum up that the Lao-Vietnamese border could be changed at any time in accordance with Hanoi's whim.

The second method is by deception. After Laos was liberated, exploiting Laos' difficulty of not having an outlet to the sea, Vietnam agreed to allow Laos to use a Vietnamese seaport if Laos ceded some border area to Vietnam. On the basis of this agreement, Vietnam annexed some Lao territory. However, its promise to provide a Vietnamese port to Laos has not yet been realized. Some Lao citizens said that between October 1977 and early 1978, under the pretext of maintaining security, Vietnam forced the Lao people living along the Lao-Vietnamese border areas in Saravane, Attopeu and Xieng Khouang provinces to move 5 to 15 kilometers deeper into the interior of Laos so that it would be able to easily annex those areas. However, the scheme was subsequently exposed and strongly opposed by the Lao people in those areas to the extent that some bloodshed reportedly took place.

The third method is by gradual nibbling. During the anti-U.S. national liberation struggle, the Vietnamese began to nibble at the Lao territory. First, they moved Vietnamese ethnic minorities from Vietnam into the Lao-Vietnamese border areas as refugees and allowed them to live with the Lao people of the same ethnic origins. Subsequently, the Vietnamese authorities arbitrarily set up a grassroots-level administration in these localities, and began to hoist the Vietnamese national flag. In recent years, the Vietnamese authorities have kept telling their people along the border to carry out farming, livestock raising and tree felling on the Lao side of the border. Tens of thousands of Vietnamese have been sent to openly settle in Laos. The August 1979 issue of the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW said that an estimated 100,000 Vietnamese civilians have settled in Saravane and Attopeu provinces, the Bolovens Plateau, and in Khammouane, Sam Neua and Phong Saly provinces, in regions totaling 3,100 square miles. The Lao people living in these regions have been pushed out of their villages and herded further inland.

4. Stealing and Plundering of Lao Property

Laos has a population of less than 3 million people. It has fertile soil and is rich with natural resources. After the end of the war, the Lao people should have had an opportunity to work hard and use their favorable natural conditions to rapidly heal the wounds of war and to build a new life. Nevertheless, in the past several years, the doors of factories in Laos still remain closed, markets have been deteriorating, the countryside has been deserted and unexploited, and the people have suffered an even harder life.

In order to survive, a large number of Lao people spanning several generations have risked their lives to flee across the Mekong River to foreign countries as refugees. Why? Because the natural wealth of Laos and the fruits of the Lao people's hard work have been plundered at whim by the Vietnamese regional hegemonists.

Not long ago, Vietnam strongly yearned to possess the wealth of the Lao people. During the war, the Vietnamese authorities repeatedly conducted surveys on natural resources, such as mineral ores and forests, in the liberated zone of Laos. When they discovered some important resources, they would send Vietnamese troops into those areas to guard them. At the same time, they would never allow any Lao people to enter these areas. The Vietnamese authorities sent their troops to occupy a coal mine at Ban Ban and a rare mineral ore mine at Lat Houang in Xieng Khouang Province. They also seized several gold mines and other mines in Saravane and Attapeu provinces. In recent years, under the pretext of joint mining ventures and assistance, Vietnam has seized a gold mine in Sam Neua Province, a tin mine in Thakhek district, and a (?limestone) mine in Saravan Province, and sent all the products to Vietnam. In addition, Vietnam has also sent its people to fell timber in Laos to be sent back to Vietnam for export. Under the signboard of a trade agreement, the Vietnamese authorities keep sending first grade cigarettes, beer, detergent and other essential goods produced in Laos to Hanoi for consumption by high-ranking Vietnamese cadres.

Vietnam has not only plundered Lao natural resources and products, but also cheated Laos of aid materials from other countries. In the past, China and other countries gave rice, petroleum products, machinery and essential goods to Laos. However, Vietnam replaced those items with obsolete and inferior products when they were shipped to Laos through Vietnam. For example, they replaced fuel oil with water or adulterated it before sending it to Laos. Some Lao cadres even complained to China and other countries that aid materials should not be sent through Vietnam. The 50,000 or 60,000 Vietnamese troops stationed in Laos have also seized aid materials from other countries to Laos, and coerced local Lao administrations to give rice to them. At the same time, they have also instructed Lao people to sell certain essential goods to them. However, they never pay the Lao people for such items. They also steal livestock, including dogs, from the Lao people. There is now a saying among the Lao people that when the Vietnamese come to your village, you must hide two things--rice and young women. Some Lao peasants claim that even dogs have become victims of the Vietnamese troops, and that dogs will stop barking when the Vietnamese troops pass by.

All this is evidence exposing the true nature of the so-called special relationship and friendship cooperation with Laos as made up by the Vietnamese authorities.

XINHUA CORRESPONDENTS VISIT KAMPUCHEAN COMBAT UNIT

CW130826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 13 May 80

[Dispatch from Kampuchea by XINHUA correspondents: "Those Who Are Fighting Aggressors"]

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA)--Scores of brawny sun-tanned soldiers were drilling on an open sloping ground deep in the rugged mountains of western Kampuchea. Their 24-year-old company commander, Mom, told XINHUA correspondents: "Those you see are two platoons of my company. The third one is seeing action at the front. The company has 128 men in all."

Describing their hit-and-run tactics of guerrilla warfare, he said: "Our strategic objective is simple and clear: To preserve ourselves as best we can in fighting with the Vietnamese aggressors. Company is the lowest echelon in our command structure. But we always break into combat teams when the company is ordered into action."

Occasionally, a sizable force was mustered to mount a surprise attack on the enemy. Mom recalled the action fought in the small hours of the New Year's Day. The regimental command organized a commando of 150 men drawn from its companies to wipe out a fortified enemy outpost near the Meray Mountains. The enemy was caught unawares when hand grenades hurled by the thirty-odd fighters of the shock team rained down shortly before dawnbreak. "The fighting wound up within 15 minutes," Mom said. "We killed or wounded some 50 enemy soldiers, captured 15 Kalashnikovs and rifles. Six of us were wounded."

We were brought to the company's campsite and saw the makeshift barracks scatter over a clearing in the jungle. Fox-holes were dug by all the approaches to the site and a camouflaged watch platform was built under the thick foliage of a tall tree. It is good for defence and convenient to spring a raid.

Travelling in Democratic Kampuchea, one can hardly avoid the impression of the irony of history. It is both sad and amusing to see the Vietnamese now being done by the victims of their aggression what they had themselves done to the soldiers of U.S. imperialism less than ten years ago. As we snaked our way in the jungles, we saw bobby traps and various kinds of roadblocks everywhere. At one campsite in western Kampuchea, we saw stacks of bamboo spikes.

At the head of a winding jungle path, a guerrilla fighter was putting an arrow to a bent bow fixed to a tree. To our question, "does this work?", he explained that when a group of enemy fell into an ambush, they fled helter-skelter. Those who trod the hidden nylon cord or vines would very likely be hit by released arrows. He then showed us how it worked. He stepped on the cord and, sure enough, a bamboo arrow shot out instantly, and would have hit him if he had not anticipated it. "Don't laugh at these primitive weapons" the man said. "We used them to kill or hurt some four dozen Vietnamese when we resisted their dry-season offensive." He added with a chuckle, "Believe it or not, some of the arrows have multiple-warheads."

At that same campsite, we saw a team of five sharpening bamboo spikes for use. Our guide, Som, told us that four of every ten enemy casualties in western Kampuchea were killed or wounded by these primitive weapons. "The rate is still higher in the northeast. In some places the heads of spikes were dipped in snake poison and woe to those Vietnamese who got hurt."

Most unforgettable of all for a visitor who has spent a few days with these ill-fed and ill-clad fighters with so little medical care is their optimism about their future, their almost unbounded endurance of fatigue and material hardships and their scorn and hatred for the enemy. In a ward of a base hospital, we listened to a soldier named Keng how he had successfully dug up dozens of mines planted by the enemy by primitive methods. His right eye was seriously hurt in a mine explosion. Asked what he intended to do after he was discharged from the hospital, "back to the field!" was his answer.

Battalion Commander Ngon already has 15 Vietnamese casualties to his personal credit. But he said that it's not enough to avenge the death of one's own kinfolk "we got to throw the Vietnamese aggressors out of our country. I believe this can be done after a protracted guerrilla war," he said. Another company commander thought a wider national unity is necessary in order to carry the war of resistance through to final victory. "All who want to fight the Vietnamese should unite, it's just as simple as that!" he said.

One of the units of the National Army have four orphans in its charge. One of them, 12-year-old Chea, was asked what would he want to do when he was older. "To be a guerrilla," replied he without hesitation. Perhaps this hateful war of aggression will be over when Chea becomes old enough to fight; perhaps not, who knows! Only one thing is certain, the Vietnamese will find in Chea a tough fighter if they hang on long enough.

FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA RETURNS TO BEIJING

OW122256 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Huang Hua returned to Beijing by air on the afternoon of 12 May at the end of his official visit to Thailand, according to a station reporter.

REPORTAGE ON LI XIANNIAN'S VISIT TO NEW ZEALAND

Arrives in Christchurch

OW120920, Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Christchurch, May 12 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Li Xiannian arrived here from Sydney by special plane this afternoon for an official goodwill visit at the invitation of the New Zealand Government. Christchurch is the first stop of Vice-Premier Li Xiannian's visit in New Zealand. With a population of about 300,000, it is the largest city in the south island of New Zealand. Vice-Premier Li Xiannian was greeted at the airport by P.G. Hotop, honorary aide-de-camp to the governor-general; Hugh Templeton, New Zealand minister of customs; H. Hay, Mayor of Christchurch and F.H. Corner, secretary of Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Vice-Premier Li Xiannian was accompanied by his wife Lin Jiamei, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Cui Qun and Deputy Chief of the General Office of the State Council Wang Fulin. Chinese Ambassador to New Zealand Qin Lizhen was also present at the airport to greet the vice-premier. The Chinese vice-premier will leave here for Wellington tomorrow afternoon.

Mayor Hosts Reception

OW121911 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Christchurch, New Zealand, May 12 (XINHUA)--Mayor of Christchurch Hamish G. Hay gave a civic reception in honour of the visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Li Xiannian and his party at the town hall here this evening. Li Xiannian visited the Antarctic Hall of the Canterbury Museum this afternoon.

Arrives in Wellington

OW131832 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Wellington, May 13 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Li Xiannian arrived here from Christchurch by special plane this afternoon, beginning a two-day visit to the capital of New Zealand. He was met at the airport by New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon and Mrs. Muldoon and Mayor of Wellington Michael Fowler. When Li Xiannian and his wife stepped off the plane, Robert Muldoon and Mrs. Muldoon warmly shook hands with them. A military band played the national anthems of China and New Zealand before the Chinese vice-premier reviewed the guard of honour.

Present at the airport to greet the Chinese vice-premier were also representatives of the Overseas Chinese in New Zealand and the New Zealand-China Friendship Society and Chinese students here. The dean of the diplomatic corps here, Singapore High Commissioner Chan Keng Howe, was also on hand. Chinese Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Cui Qun, Chinese Ambassador here Qin Lizhen and Deputy Chief of the General Office of the State Council Wang Fulin arrived here by the same plane.

Meets Governor General

OW131833 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Wellington May 13 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei called on the Governor-General of New Zealand Sir Keith Holyoake and Lady Holyoake at the government house this afternoon and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them. Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs and Chinese Ambassador Qin Lizhen were present on the occasion. Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon will give a dinner in honour of Li Xiannian this evening at the prime minister's residence.

BRIEFS

PUPPET TROUPE LEAVES THAILAND--Bangkok, 9 May--The Chinese puppet show troupe completed its 40-day visit to Thailand and left here for home today. The troupe gave 41 shows at the auditorium of Thammasat University to audiences exceeding 40,000. Traditional Chinese performances such as "Uproar in Heaven" and "Little Cowherd", as well as Thai folk dances and songs won repeated applause. Thai Deputy Prime Ministers Soem na Nakhon, Praman Adireksan and Thanat Khoman, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, as well as former Prime Ministers Kriangsak Chamanan and Kukrit Pramot and their families attended the performances. Many people came from other places to watch the show. Members of the troupe won high praises for their fine performances which have promoted cultural exchanges between the two countries, especially in the art of puppetry. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 9 May 80 OW]

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PR C I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
SOUTH ASIA

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KARMAL REGIME TO TRY STUDENT DEMONSTRATORS

OW130258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0247 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA)--The Soviet-fostered Karmal regime in Afghanistan will put on trial students who have taken part in week-long demonstrations against Soviet occupation late last month in Kabul, according to reports reaching here quoting a broadcast of Radio Kabul yesterday. In a statement over Radio Kabul, the "security forces" of the Karmal regime announced that 620 student demonstrators had been detained, 524 of whom would be released and 96 would be tried at "revolutionary courts". However, in a later broadcast Radio Kabul said only 324 students would be released but made no mention of the fate of the others.

Meanwhile, students of the Nangarhar University and high school girls and boys in Jalalabad, capital of Nangarhar Province, east of Kabul, were continuing their demonstrations in protest against the Soviet invasion last Saturday, a spokesman of the Hezb-e Eslami (Islamic Front) of Afghanistan said in Peshawar yesterday. Nangarhar shopkeepers supported the students' actions by closing their shops.

XINHUA: INDIAN MUSLIM SEEK 'DIPLOMATIC PRESSURE' ON SOVIETS

OW090910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0830 GMT 9 May 80

["All-Indian Muslim Conference Condemns Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 9 (XINHUA)--An all-Indian Muslim conference in New Delhi yesterday expressed "strong resentment at the Soviet presence and atrocities" in Afghanistan and called upon all freedom-loving countries to exercise diplomatic pressure to secure Soviet withdrawal forthwith from Afghanistan, reported today's HINDUSTAN TIMES.

The conference expressed deep concern over the continued presence of "Soviet imperialist troops" in Afghanistan contrary to the wish of the Afghan people and in defiance of world opinion expressed through the U.N. resolution. The conference expressed its deep concern about the miserable plight of more than 700,000 Afghan refugees who had to leave their homes. It called upon the U.N. to raise adequate funds and assume responsibility for the care of the uprooted Afghans now in Pakistan.

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER CONDOLES NEPAL PRINCE'S DEATH

OW132025 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Haifeng this afternoon extended condolences on the death of Prince of Nepal Himalaya Bir Bikram Shah at the Nepalese Embassy. Prince Himalaya is an uncle of King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev.

BRITAIN'S CALLAGHAN CONTINUES VISIT TO CHINA

Attends Embassy Dinner

OW131716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA)--"There is no doubt that Mr. Callaghan's current visit and especially his meetings with Chinese leaders have largely contributed to our deeper understanding and to the enhancement of our friendly relations and cooperation. So said Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua at a dinner given by the British Ambassador and Mrs. Percy Cradock in honour of Mr. James Callaghan, former British prime minister and leader of the British Labour Party, and Mrs. Callaghan, here this evening.

Huang Hua said: "Our two sides have had a wide-ranging exchange of views on international issues of common concern. We have identical or similar views on quite a number of points. We have also discussed the question of furthering our bilateral relations." He expressed conviction that through this visit Mr. Callaghan would gain a better idea of the possibilities of expanding the friendly cooperation between the Chinese and British people.

In his toast, Mr. Callaghan praised China's modernization programme as the greatest struggle in Chinese history. "We wish you very sincerely every success in your endeavours," he said. Mr. Callaghan said that friendship and cooperation between Britain and China "must be of benefit to our own peoples as well as to the rest of the world." He said he had "a deep concern about the growing dangers to peace in the world," adding "we particularly condemn recent military aggression."

The British Ambassador Mr. Cradock said: "What I find particularly encouraging is what I might call the bi-partisan support in Britain for emerging Sino-British relations."

Among the guests at the banquet were Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife He Liliang, and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Kehua and his wife Guo Liwen.

At noon today, Mr. and Mrs. Callaghan and their party were guests of honour at a banquet hosted by Foreign Minister Huang Hua at the famous Fangshan Restaurant in Beihai Park (the Winter Palace).

In the last few days, Mr. and Mrs. Callaghan have taken time out to visit the Hongxing (Red Star) people's commune, the Great Wall, a tomb of the Ming Dynasty and the Palace Museum. The British guests also attended a full-length Chinese dance-drama "Silk Road Episode."

Meets With Hua Guofeng

OW141216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng met here this morning with James Callaghan, former British prime minister and leader of the British Labour Party, Mrs. Callaghan and those accompanying them on the visit.

Hua Guofeng and Callaghan exchanged views on international issues. Hua Guofeng pointed out that the Soviet stress in its global strategy is still in Europe. Its invasion of Afghanistan and its intensified penetration and expansion of the southward thrust toward the Indian Ocean and the oil producers in the Middle East and Persian Gulf cannot be regarded as only the problem of some areas, but must be seen as a major step in its attempt to outflank Europe and to dominate the whole world, Hua Guofeng said.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

Mr. Callaghan held that the threats to world peace were increasing. The foreign troops should withdraw from Afghanistan and Kampuchea, he said.

Present were Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Kehua, Assistant Foreign Minister Song Zhiguang and British Ambassador to China Percy Cradock.

Mr. and Mrs. Callaghan and their party left here this afternoon for a tour of other parts of the country. They are scheduled to conclude their visit to China on May 22.

FANG YI MEETS WITH WEST GERMAN SCIENTISTS

OW091704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 9 (XINHUA)--Fang Yi, vice-premier and president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, met with a delegation from Gesellschaft fuer Mathematik und Datenverarbeitung (Research Centre for Mathematics and Data Processing) of the Federal Republic of Germany here this afternoon. The delegation is led by Prof. Dr. Fritz Krueckeberg, chairman of the centre's executive board.

In their friendly conversation, Vice-Premier Fang Yi and Professor Krueckeberg joined in the hope that cooperation and academic exchanges between the two countries in information science and technology would be further expanded in the interest of their economic, scientific and technical cooperation. Among those present on the occasion was Yu Wen, secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

The G.M.D., which is one of the 12 major research centres in West Germany, engages mainly in research in the fundamentals of information science and the application of information technology.

Arriving here on April 29 at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the delegation has reached agreement through friendly talks with the Chinese side on cooperation in information science and technology. A summary of the minutes of the talks was signed here this morning.

YU QIULI MEETS WEST GERMAN FOUNDATION DELEGATION

OW121214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (XINHUA)--A delegation from the Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany met here this afternoon with Chinese Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli. The leader of the delegation is Alfred Nau, president of the foundation.

Vice-Premier Yu briefed the delegation on the principles and policies guiding China's economic construction, her long-term national economic plan and the achievements in recent years. Alfred Nau wished that China, with her big population, vast territory and rich resources, would reach her magnificent goal. Present at the meeting was Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Following their arrival in Beijing on May 4 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the delegation attended a dinner given in their honour by Wang Bingnan. They also exchanged views on further cooperation with the Chinese Foreign Ministry, the Academy of Social Sciences of China, the Central Broadcasting Administration and China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. They will leave here shortly to visit other parts of China.

WANG RENZHONG ATTENDS NETHERLANDS ORCHESTRA PREMIERE

OW111654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 11 May 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA)--The first art group from the Netherlands to visit China, a 30-member Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, gave its premiere here this evening. Their programme of European classical music met with enthusiastic response.

Chinese Vice-Premier Wang Renzhong and Minister of Culture Huang Zhen joined the over 2,000 audience and, during the intermission, met with the leader of the orchestra J.H. Knopper, conductor Antoni Ros-Marba, and violin soloist Jean-Jacques Kantorow. The vice-premier congratulated the Netherlands musicians on their successful performance. Attending the concert were Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Kehua, Vice-Minister of Culture Zhou Erfu, Vice-Mayor of Beijing Guo Xianrui, Netherlands Ambassador to China Mr. and Mrs. J. Kneppelhout as well as musicians in the capital.

The orchestra will visit Shanghai and Guangzhou.

AFP: ITALIAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT LATER THIS YEAR

OW122227 Hong Kong AFP in English 1705 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 12 (AFP)--Italian President Sandro Pertini is to make an official visit to China in the second half of this year.

Mr Marco Francesco Di Baschi, the Italian ambassador here, said today that President Pertini would come to China "in the autumn". Mr Francesco Di Baschi was speaking at a leave-taking reception attended by Chinese officials, including Vice-Foreign Minister Han Kehua.

CHINESE EMBASSY OFFICIAL ATTENDS SPANISH CP RALLY

OW121214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 12 May 80

[Text] Madrid, May 11 (XINHUA)--The Communist Party of Spain held a grand meeting here yesterday to celebrate the 60th anniversary of its founding. All leaders of the party and 40,000 representatives from various parts of the country were present at the rally.

In his speech at the rally, Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the party, said that "Eurocommunism is the democratic road to socialism".

Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, also spoke at the rally.

An official of the Chinese Embassy in Spain attended the rally on invitation.

The Communist Party of Spain was founded on April 15, 1920.

BRIEFS

MILAN FAIR--Milan, 23 Apr--Some 200,000 spectators have visited the Chinese pavilion at the 58th Milan International Fair which closed today. The Chinese pavilion put out more than 1,400 exhibits, including light industrial products, textiles, handicrafts, animal by-products and foodstuffs. A retail stall was set up at the Chinese pavilion where visitors joined in a buying spree every day from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. for such Chinese specialities as tablecloths and bed covers, embroidered silk garments, chinaware and tea. [Text]
[Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 24 Apr 80 OW]

PLA GENERAL STAFF OFFICIAL ON YUGOSLAV NATIONAL DEFENSE

ON091353 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 May 80

["Forum on International Affairs" program script by Liu Huaqing, PLA's deputy chief of General Staff and leader of the PRC militia delegation that visited Yugoslavia in December 1979: "Strengthen Defense by the Whole People, Safeguard National Independence and Sovereignty"]

[Text] Comrade Tito, the respected and beloved leader of the Yugoslav people and great friend of the Chinese people, has passed away. In the past few days we have been as grieved as the Yugoslav people. For decades Comrade Tito led the Yugoslav people in their heroic struggle and pioneered Yugoslavia's socialist road. The name of Comrade Tito had become the symbol of Yugoslavia's freedom and independence. Today the Yugoslav people are determined to carry out Comrade Tito's behest, strengthen their system of defense by the whole people and be prepared at all times to strike hard at foreign aggressors.

In December last year, we, the Chinese militia delegation, visited Yugoslavia and saw with our own eyes how the Yugoslav people were strengthening their system of defense by the whole people.

Yugoslavia is located on the Balkan Peninsula, known as the powderkeg of Europe, and is of extremely great strategic significance. From ancient times to the present, many external aggressive forces have coveted it. Comrade Tito said figuratively: "Yugoslavia stands in the draft on the Balkans and is subject to pressure and threats from many sides." Historically, Yugoslavia has suffered from the calamities of war many times. Because of this, the Yugoslav people have come to understand from their own experience that they must heighten their vigilance and be prepared at all times to defeat any foreign aggressors.

Even during World War II, Comrade Tito stressed that it was necessary for the Yugoslav people to rely on their own strength to carry on the fight. This thought of Comrade Tito's is the basis of the idea of defense by the whole people of Yugoslavia today.

After the Soviet Union's armed invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, the Yugoslav people felt that to guard against aggression and subversion by a foreign power, they must be well prepared to fight a war against aggression. During our visit, Yugoslav comrades told us: Yugoslavia is a small country, and it is impossible for it to keep a large standing army in peacetime. Therefore, in a future war against aggression, the most effective defense is defense by the whole people, mobilizing the People's Army, the local defense units and all the forces throughout the country to fight a people's war.

In the same year, the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia headed by Comrade Tito formally put forward the strategic concept of defense by the whole people. To implement this strategic concept and strengthen national defense, Yugoslavia in 1959 promulgated a "national defense law" and a "military service law." In 1974, these two laws were published again, and the concept of defense by the whole people was formally written into Yugoslavia's Constitution.

The "national defense law" stipulates that, if Yugoslavia is invaded, and its freedom, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity are threatened, the Yugoslav people are prepared to defend their country, to go all out and use every possible method to resist any form of aggression and pressure.

The law also stipulates that all citizens and political power organs and labor organizations at all levels have the right and duty to defend the motherland; that all factories, enterprises, government organizations, schools and local communities in rural areas should organize local defense units and civil defense units; and that all the republics and autonomous provinces and districts should set up local defense and civil defense headquarters.

Comrade Tito once pointed out: The concept of "defense by the whole people" is a concrete application of the Marxist idea of arming the people in the period of socialist development. It is also a manifestation of Yugoslavia's experience in the struggle for national liberation under the current conditions.

After more than 10 years of effort, Yugoslavia has today already established a complete system of defense by the whole people. In this system, the People's Army is the backbone force. It also includes local defense units, civil defense units and community self-defense organizations. The local defense units are an important armed force, one that is not withdrawn from production. These units are scattered in factories, enterprises, government organizations, schools and rural villages throughout the country. These units are organized in the same way as the regular army in peacetime, and the men are issued weapons and uniforms and given the necessary training in military skills and guerrilla tactics. Whenever necessary, they can be quickly assembled to fight in coordination with the People's Army and to strike at the enemy on the frontline or behind enemy lines.

The civil defense units are a universal mass organization. Their responsibility and task is to protect and save the people's lives and property, maintain social order, enforce blackouts, evacuate the old and children, and nurse the wounded. The community self-defense organizations are responsible for guarding against enemy agents in peace as well as wartime.

With these organizations, the people throughout the country are mobilized to form an immense network. This is what the Yugoslav people call the strategy of an "iron hedgehog." Should a war break out, spines of iron are scattered everywhere in the land of Yugoslavia, and no place is safe for the aggressor.

During our visit in Yugoslavia, we saw with our own eyes the military training of the Yugoslav People's Army and the local defense units. We saw a military exercise by a certain unit of the Yugoslav People's Army. It was a windy and very cold day. But the soldiers were in high spirits, they braved the icy wind and seriously went through the exercises. The commander of the unit told us that his unit was formed in the war against the fascists, performed many meritorious services and produced quite a number of people's heroes. It is a unit with a glorious fighting history.

In the Republic of Serbia, we paid a visit to an antiaircraft artillery company and an infantry company of a factory's local defense unit. They were equipped with light antiaircraft artillery, rifles and machineguns, all made in Yugoslavia. The chairman of the factory workers committee said: Our factory must on the one hand organize and lead the workers to do a good job in production and contribute to socialist construction, and on the other hand organize and train the factory's local defense unit and get well prepared to oppose a war of aggression.

Now, each of the 510 districts in Yugoslavia has its own defense area, and in wartime this is its fighting position. Our Yugoslav comrades said: When the enemy invades our country, no part of Yugoslavia's territory will be given up without a fight. Nor will there be an occupied area where the people will stop fighting the enemy. It will be a people's war in which the enemy will drown.

In Yugoslav history, no matter how savage and cruel the aggressors, the Yugoslav people have never surrendered. They have been tempered like steel through the many arduous struggles. From what we saw during our visit in Yugoslavia, we profoundly felt that the Yugoslav people deserve to be called a heroic people. In the Republic of Serbia we visited the cradle of the Yugoslav people's revolution, the Titovo Uzice District. This district has a glorious revolutionary history. In 1941, after the German and Italian fascists occupied Yugoslavia, the heroic and unyielding Yugoslav people ambushed the enemies everywhere. They first liberated part of Serbia to serve as their base area. Uzice was the center of this base area. The Yugoslav people warmly called in the Uzice Republic. Here Comrade Tito led the people of the whole country in the struggle against fascism. Here also we saw the solemn Kadinjaca monument, erected in the memory of the martyrs who gave their lives to defend Uzice.

No sooner had the new Uzice regime been founded than the enemy frenziedly encircled and suppressed it. Then, a battalion composed of Uzice workers received orders to block the enemy at Kadinjaca in order to cover the move of the supreme command and the masses. Although the enemy force was absolutely superior, the fighters of this battalion heroically and indomitably fought in hand-to-hand combat with it. Owing to the great disparity in numerical strength, all the members of the battalion heroically gave their lives, displaying the staunch and unyielding spirit of the Yugoslav people.

With a feeling of reverence, we visited Sutjeska in the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. It was in Sutjeska that the Yugoslav people fought the biggest battle in the war against the fascists. In 1943 the German and Italian fascists massed 120,000 troops to launch the fifth offensive in Yugoslavia in an attempt to wipe out the Yugoslav People's Army and its Supreme Command in the Sutjeska River Valley. At that time the Yugoslav People's Army comprised only 20,000, more than 4,000 of whom were sick or wounded. There was a great disparity between the enemy and the Yugoslav People's Army. The situation was very unfavorable, but the Yugoslav People's Army, under Comrade Tito's leadership and command and with dauntless heroism, fought a life-and-death battle with the enemy. Advancing wave upon wave, for 30 days the Yugoslav People's Army fought a bloody battle with the enemy. Comrade Tito was wounded, but the heroic Yugoslav People's Army finally victoriously broke through the enemies' encirclement, thus smashing their scheme.

The Sutjeska battle was radiant with heroism and added a new and glorious chapter to the history of the Yugoslav people's struggle for national liberation. Every inch of land and every rock in Sutjeska bear testimony to the Yugoslav people's telling blows to the aggressors and show people that the fruits of victory do not come easily. To defend the fruits of victory gained with blood, the people in Sutjeska, as well as throughout Yugoslavia, are stepping up their efforts to strengthen the people's defense system and are ready at all times to fight to defend their motherland. As Comrade Tito said: "We should engage in labor as if there would be no war for 100 years, and we should make full preparations for war as if it would break out tomorrow." The Yugoslav people are ready at all times to defend every inch of their motherland's territory and to safeguard their national independence and sovereignty, and they are determined to unswervingly advance along the course charted by Tito.

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H 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EASTERN EUROPE

ROMANIAN, KOREAN LEADERS HOLD TALKS

0W110310 Beijing XINHUA in English 0302 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, May 10 (XINHUA)--Romanian President and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Korean President and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Kim Il-song held talks here today, according to the Romanian news agency AGERPRES.

The two leaders expressed their satisfaction at having fresh high-level dialogues and their determination to further expand the cooperative ties between the two countries in economy, science and technology and socialist construction. They exchanged views extensively on current world issues, stressing that effective measures are imperative to check the deterioration of world situation and reaffirm the policy for peace, detente and independence. In this aspect, the leaders of the two countries emphasized the principle of respecting national independence, sovereignty, equal rights, mutual profit, non-interference in internal affairs and non-use of force or threat of force in international relations.

Ceausescu and Kim Il-song stressed that all countries in the world, big or small, should have equal rights in the world community, noting that the developing and non-aligned nations are playing a more active role in international affairs.

CHINESE DELEGATION ATTENDS ROMANIAN YOUTH CONGRESS

Opening Session

0W061000 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, May 5 (XINHUA)--Romanian party and state leaders Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and Ilie Verdet attended the 11th Congress of the Romanian Union of Communist Youth, the 12th Congress of the Union of Communist Students' Associations and the 4th Congress of the Romanian Pioneers' Organization which opened here today. A delegation of the Communist Youth League of China led by the Secretary of its Central Committee Wang Minsheng and representatives of youth, student and children's organizations from other countries were also present at the opening ceremony.

Addressing the ceremony, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that the convening of the three congresses was an important event in the life of Romanian youth and children. It demonstrated that young communists and the younger generations as a whole are playing a notable role in the construction of a comprehensive socialist society in the country. Speaking highly about their contributions to socialist construction, he emphatically pointed out that now, the Romanian youth should possess a revolutionary spirit, revolutionary romanticism and the spirit of renovation and at the same time, be engaged in arduous labour on all fronts. He called on them to become genuine revolutionaries, combat what is outdated and backward, promote new things and bring the revolutionary spirit into full play.

He urged the Union of Communist Youth and all young people to really master the fruits of the most advanced science and technology and the knowledge of mankind as the central theme of their work. They should make efforts to raise their vocational work and broaden their political and cultural vision.

He also called on the Union of Communist Youth, the Union of Communist Students' Associations and Pioneers' Organization to pay attention to recreation and moral education among the youth and educate the younger generation in new revolutionary thought. Only in this way can the young people be made reliable successors imbued with an advanced and new moral quality.

Referring to the turbulent international life, Nicolae Ceausescu said peace is menaced and new war dangers have been created as a result of the imperialist policy of force and dictate and the tendency of consolidating and redividing spheres of influence. He pointed out that in the present situation in which the imperialist and colonialist policies of domination and oppression are locked in contention with the policies of national independence and social progress, all forces for progress and against imperialism should unite and cooperate more closely than ever before. In these circumstances, he emphasized, Romania should steadily enhance the combat capability of the army, patriotic detachments and youth military training corps to defend their motherland at all times and resist any attacks by the imperialists.

Closing Session

OW080757 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, May 7 (XINHUA)--A joint closing session of the 11th Congress of the Romanian Union of Communist Youth, the 12th Congress of the Union of Communist Students' Associations and the 4th Congress of the Romanian Pioneers' Organization took place here today after three-day meetings.

Pantelimon Gavanescu was re-elected first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania, and Nicolae Felecan was elected chairman of the U.C.Y.R. Central Auditing Commission. Tudor Mohora was elected president of the Council of the Union of Communist Students' Associations of Romania. Mihai Hirjau was elected chairman of the National Committee of the Pioneers' Organization.

The joint session approved two unified programmes on the strengthening the youth's revolutionary education and on the youth's active participation in the country's socialist construction and march toward communism.

Departure for Home

OW091416 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, May 9 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Communist Youth League delegation headed by Wang Minsheng, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, left here for home yesterday. The delegation attended the 11th National Congress of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania, the 12th Congress of the Council of the Union of Communist Students' Associations of Romania, and the 4th National Congress of Romanian Pioneers' Organizations. The delegation was warmly welcomed during its stay in Romania.

Pantelimon Gavanescu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania, Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania, and other Romanian comrades met with the delegation on May 6. The delegation also had a get-together with the youth of the "Republic" tube plant in the capital and visited some cultural facilities.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ROMANIA

0W061922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 6 (XINHUA)--A delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries left Beijing by air this evening for a visit to Romania. Leader of the delegation is An Pingsheng and deputy leader is Xie Bangding. The delegation will later visit Switzerland and Malta. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Romulus Ion Budura, minister-counsellor of the Romanian Embassy in Beijing.

PARTY WORKERS DELEGATION ENDS ROMANIA VISIT

0W090142 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, May 8 (XINHUA)--Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of Romanian Communist Party, received here today the Chinese Communist Party workers' delegation at the conclusion of its visit to Romania. A cordial and friendly conversation was held. Both the hosts and guests expressed the hope for the further development of the friendship between the two parties and the two countries.

The Chinese delegation headed by Yang Yichen, member of the CP.C. Central Committee and first secretary of the C.P.C. Heilongjiang Provincial Committee, arrived here on April 24. During its stay in Romania, the delegation held talks with leading members of a number of Romanian party and government departments and some county party committees.

The delegation left here for home today.

ROMANIAN INTERIOR MINISTER LEAVES BEIJING FOR HOME

0W132029 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA)--The delegation from the Romanian Ministry of Interior flew home this evening at the end of its friendly visit to China. The group was led by Romanian Minister of Interior George Homostean.

They were seen off at the airport by Chinese Minister of Public Security Zhao Cangbi and Romanian Ambassador, Mr. Florea Dumitrescu.

While in Beijing, Minister Homostean held talks and exchanged experience with Minister Zhao Cangbi.

CORRECTION TO LIST OF WORLD LEADERS ATTENDING TITO'S FUNERAL

Beijing XINHUA in English at 0200 GMT on 10 May transmits the following correction to the item entitled "XINHUA Reports on Tito Funeral, Leaders in Attendance" and subtitled "List of World Leaders," published in the 9 May People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT:

Page H 3, paragraph 20, should read: U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister and special envoy of President U Ne Win of Burma."

MUSLIM STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AT U.S. CONSULATE IN SHANGHAI

0W141030 Hong Kong AFP in English 1025 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (AFP)--Foreign Moslem students carrying a portrait of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni demonstrated in front of the United States Consulate in Shanghai on Saturday in protest at the aborted American attempt to free the hostages. A spokesman of the consulate told A F P by telephone today that there were about 20 demonstrators and that no incidents occurred.

The Shanghai Bureau of the Foreign Ministry and the police having heard that the demonstration was in the offing had taken "all appropriate security measures to guarantee the consulate's security," the spokesman said. The demonstrators handed a protest letter to the consulate through the Chinese police stationed outside the embassy's shut gates. The letter protested against the aborted military attempt last month to liberate the hostages held in the United States Embassy in Tehran.

This was the first demonstration by foreign students in China over the Iranian crisis. It was also the first time for a demonstration to be held outside a diplomatic mission belonging to the United States since Sino-American relations were normalized on January 1 last year.

The consulate informed the Shanghai Municipal Foreign Affairs Bureau on Monday of the contents of the students' letter and will forward it to the American Embassy in Beijing on Friday.

The demonstration had been organized by Iranian, Arab and African students studying in various institutes and universities in Shanghai, it was learned from other sources. The organizers tried unsuccessfully to get other foreign students in the huge east China city to take part in the demonstration.

XINHUA REPORTER ON PALESTINIAN AUTONOMY TALKS

0W112106 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1247 GMT 9 May 80

[By XINHUA reporter Wang Deming]

[Excerpts] Cairo, 8 May--A new round of tripartite talks between the United States, Egypt and Israel on Palestinian autonomy was held at Herzliyyad in suburban Tel Aviv from 1 to 7 May. The Herzliyya talks reached an impasse from the very beginning. No formal tripartite sessions were held. All contacts were made in informal talks.

During the talks, important issues related to Palestinian autonomy such as the powers of the Palestinian Autonomous Organization and the status of Jerusalem were never touched upon. All discussions were concentrated on the security issue. From the very beginning of the talks, Israel repeatedly proposed that it be responsible for both internal and external security for the West Bank and Gaza and said that it must establish settlements in these areas for "security reasons." In other words, the internal security and external defense of these areas must still be in the hands of Israel even after the Palestinian autonomous organization is established. This is the concept of "security" repeatedly asserted by Begin. This unreasonable Israeli demand was resolutely opposed by Egypt. During the talks, Premier Khalil repeatedly pointed out that the proposal that Israel alone be responsible for security was never raised at the Camp David talks. People can now clearly see how Israel, under the pretext of "security," has attempted to continuously maintain and expand Jewish settlements and Israeli troops in the West Bank and Gaza areas even after Palestinian autonomous authorities have been established. Under such conditions the Palestinian autonomous organization will have neither legislative nor judicial power or even any guarantee of administrative power as promised by Israel in the past.

During the Herzliyya talks, the Israeli occupation authorities flagrantly expelled two West Bank mayors and a religious judge. This incident shows that Israel is stepping up persecution and suppression of Arab and Palestinian inhabitants in its occupied Arab territories under the pretext of "security."

Less than 20 days remain before the 26 May deadline. People are concerned about the outcome of the next talks. At present, their success lies in whether or not Israel will stubbornly cling to its unreasonably demand. Of course, how much pressure the United States can exert on Israel is also an important factor.

MAURITANIA'S OULD HAYDALA CONTINUES VISIT TO CHINA

Meets With Deng Xiaoping

OW131306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping met here this morning with Chairman Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, head of state of Mauritania, and his entourage.

During the cordial and friendly conversation, Vice-Premier Deng spoke highly of the achievements of Mauritania in carrying out its domestic and foreign policies. He said he believed that relations between China and Mauritania and friendship between the two peoples would certainly be closer. Chairman Ould Haydala said that with a solid foundation the Sino-Mauritanian cooperation conformed with the prime interests of the people of the two countries.

Referring to the world situation, Vice-Premier Deng stressed the importance of opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace. He said that otherwise the countries and people of the Third World would be the first victims of the intensified contention and expansion by big power hegemonism, which had aggravated the turbulent situation in the world. The Mauritanian head of state said that only by uniting together could the Third World avoid the harm done by big power hegemony.

The vice-premier also briefed the Mauritanian distinguished guests on the main tasks the Chinese people faced at present.

The meeting was followed by a luncheon given by Vice-Premier Deng in honour of Chairman Ould Haydala and other distinguished guests.

Mauritanian Ambassador to China Mr. Ba Mohamed Abdellahi attended the meeting and luncheon. Also present on both occasions were He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; He Zhengwen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Tan Yunhe, vice-minister of public health; and Zhao Yuan, Chinese ambassador to Mauritania.

Continues Talks With Hua Guofeng

OW131636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 13 May 80

["Talks Between Premier Hua and Chairman Ould Haydala Positive"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng and Mauritanian Head of State Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala continued their talks here this afternoon.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

According to a spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the two rounds of talks held so far have enhanced mutual understanding and revealed identical or similar views. A full exchange took place on wide-ranging international issues, particularly the situations in the Middle East, southwest Asia, Indochina and Africa. The spokesman said that the two sides discussed the furtherance of friendly relations and cooperation between China and Mauritania with satisfactory results.

Premier Hua outlined China's views on the current general state of affairs in the world. He pointed out that current international tension and unrest stemmed from hegemonism's policy of aggression and expansion.

Concerning the Middle East question, the premier was quoted as saying: "There is discord and split among the Arab nations as a result of superpower intervention and instigation. The premier reaffirmed that China firmly supported the Arab people and the Palestinian people in their just struggle to recover their lost land and regain their national rights as well as supported an all-round, impartial settlement of the Middle East question. During the talks Hua Guofeng said he sincerely hoped that the Arab nations would iron out their differences and close their ranks in a joint struggle against the policy of aggression and expansion pushed by hegemonism and Israel. "The more the Arab nations get united, the sooner victory will come," he declared.

Attends Theater With Chen Muhua

OW132110 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA)--Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation, head of state and government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, and his entourage attended a Chinese dance-drama, "Silk Road Episode", presented by the Gansu Provincial Song and Dance Ensemble here this evening.

Accompanying the distinguished Mauritanian guests at the performance were Vice-Premier Chen Muhua, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs He Ying, Vice-Minister of Culture Yao Zhongming, and Chinese Ambassador to Mauritania Zhao Yuan. Mauritanian Ambassador to China Ba Mohamed Abdellahi and his wife also attended.

The performance was arranged by the Chinese Ministry of Culture.

At the end of the performance, Chairman Ould Haydala and other Mauritanian guests mounted the stage and congratulated the artists.

TUNISIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES OUTGOING PRC ENVOY

OW051705 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Tunis, May 5 (XINHUA)--Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba received the outgoing Chinese ambassador to Tunisia Cui Jian this morning at the Carthage Palace. On the occasion, President Bourguiba expressed satisfaction at the cooperative relations between Tunisia and China.

BAHAMIAN PREMIER REJECTS CUBAN CLAIM IN STRAFING

OW130952 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA)--Rejecting Cuba's "explanation" about its daylight air raid on two Bahamian patrol boats, Bahamian Prime Minister Lynden O. Pindling declared in Nassau yesterday that the incident "is a dastardly and vicious attack, an act of aggression which we cannot take lightly," according to reports from Nassau.

Pindling, who cut short a visit to London because of the incident, made the statement upon his arrival back in Nassau as Bahamian Government officials began talks about the incident with a seven-member Cuban delegation led by Vice-President Raul Castro yesterday.

"This is a dead serious situation. We just have to deal with it," he said.

Eight Cuban planes strafed two Bahamian Defense Forces patrol boats--the Flamingo and the Marlin in the early morning of May 11. The Flamingo was sunk and four crewmen were killed when it was towing two Cuban fishing boats toward Bahamas for violating Bahamian territorial waters. Trying to justify the raid on the Bahamian patrol boats, a Cuban Government statement alleged that its MiGs were called out after one of the two Cuban boats radioed that it was "being attacked by a pirate ship" and was "hijacked". Rejecting the Bahamas' protest against the incident, the Cuban statement demanded instead "an explanation" from the Bahamian Government "why" the Bahamian boats "disobeyed our warning (shots)". It further demanded that the eight Cuban fishermen arrested by Bahamian Defense Forces in the incident be released.

Refuting the Cuban claim, Pindling told reporters before he left London yesterday that "this was a flagrant abuse of the Bahamas' territory and an act of aggression which could not have been a mistake." The Cuban claim was "a cover-up," he added.

Bahamian Acting Prime Minister Arthur Dion Hanna also said yesterday that the Bahamian Government would take "little note" of the Cuban claim as the Bahamian patrol boats were of classical naval design, painted in grey naval colour and flying the Bahamian flags.

Meanwhile, two Cuban MiG-21 fighter planes buzzed to within 18 miles of a U.S. Coast Guard helicopter in international airspace yesterday as the latter was searching for the four missing Bahamian sailors. The U.S. State Department telephoned a strong protest yesterday to the Cuban Interest Section in Washington against this incident.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON CUBAN ATTACK ON BAHAMIAN BOAT

HK141120 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 May 80 p 6

[Short commentary: "Bully-cum-Hooligan"]

[Text] In the early morning of 11 May, Cuba unexpectedly sent a team of MiG fighters to intrude into the southern territorial waters of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas. The Cuban fighters sank a Bahamian patrol boat. The Cuban authorities' ferocious action has aroused the strong indignation of the Bahamian authorities and the people of all countries in this area. The incident occurred after the Bahamian patrol boat seized two Cuban fishing boats which illegally entered and fished in the territorial waters of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas. [paragraph continues]

It goes without saying that the Cuban fishing boats which entered another country's territorial waters without permission and plundered another's fishing resources have carried out an illegal activity of violating another country's sovereignty. However, the Havana authorities not only did not admit their mistake but also sent their Air Force to carry out wanton and indiscriminate bombing against the Bahamian patrol boat. As a result, the patrol boat sank and quite a few people aboard the boat were killed or injured. The Havana authorities have also made an unfounded countercharge, saying that the sunken patrol boat was a "bona fide pirate vessel." This is really a most arbitrary and peremptory accusation.

Counting on the support from the Soviet hegemonists, Cuba has for quite a long time committed all kinds of outrages in Africa and played the tyrant in the Caribbean area in carrying out aggression and expansion in defiance of world opinion. Now it even went so far as to brazenly resort to force in dealing with its neighbor. This shows that the Cuban authorities have become more and more arrogant and ambitious with the support of the Soviet Union. If the Cuban authorities' rampancy is allowed to go unchecked, there will be no tranquility in the Caribbean area.

The Cuban authorities' barbarous provocation against its neighbor has fully exposed their fiendish hegemonist features. However, their provocation does not mean they are powerful. Since they have served as the Soviet Union's mercenary troops and pawns, people throughout the world know that they are notorious scoundrels. Moreover, Cuba's internal situation is a complete mess. The recent exodus of Cuban refugees to other countries proves that the Cuban authorities are having a hard time. The Cuban authorities tried to use this thoroughly ferocious and barbarous action to divert the attention of the people in Cuba and abroad and to cover up their difficult position. Again the world sees in their senseless violent action that they are uneasy and fidgety.

YU QIULI MEETS CANADIAN NUCLEAR ENERGY DELEGATION

OW041648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 4 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. led by its senior adviser Ross Campbell.

The vice-premier briefed the guests on China's energy policy and the structure of its energy sources. He expressed the hope that nuclear energy scientists and technicians of China and Canada would deepen their mutual understanding and exchange their experience. They also had a friendly conversation on furthering economic cooperation between the two countries.

Canadian Ambassador to China A.R. Menzies attended the meeting. Present were Gan Ziyu, vice-minister in charge of the State Planning Commission; Wang Ganchang, vice-minister of the Second Ministry of Machine-Building and president of the Chinese Nuclear Society; and Jiang Shengjie, vice-minister of the Second Ministry of Machine-Building.

The Canadian delegation arrived in Beijing on April 26 as guests of the Chinese Nuclear Society.

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PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

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DENG XIAOPING, OTHER LEADERS RECEIVE MINORITIES DELEGATION

OW132118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA)--The representatives of China's 55 minority nationalities, who came to Beijing from all parts of the country to celebrate May Day, left here today by train to visit Nanjing, Shanghai and Hangzhou.

At the weekend, Communist Party and state leaders Deng Xiaoping, Peng Zhen, Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang met with the delegation and had pictures taken with them. While in Beijing, the representatives also paid their respects at the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall, visited exhibitions on the life of the late Premier Zhou Enlai, and veteran revolutionaries Zhu De and Liu Shaoqi, and visited factories, schools and people's communes.

BEIJING PAPERS HONOR LIU SHAOQI

OW140302 Beijing XINHUA in English 0243 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA)--Liu Shaoqi, a great Marxist and proletarian revolutionary, is honored by photos and articles in all Beijing papers today.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY devotes a full page to photos showing him at various stages of revolutionary activities. Nearly all of the paper's second page is covered by a signed article praising his work at the North China Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party in the thirties.

The third page of the paper carries three signed articles recalling Liu Shaoqi's attention to cultural work and refuting the vilifications hurled at him by Lin Biao and the gang of four. The paper's 8th page prints a photo of Liu Shaoqi with his little daughter and an attached poem.

The BEIJING DAILY frontpages an editorial board article on a talk Liu Shaoqi gave them on June 30, 1958. A photo of him sitting among members of the editorial board is printed at the centre.

The WORKERS' DAILY carries in its third page a lengthy signed article recalling an anecdote of Liu Shaoqi in the war against Japanese aggression.

The GUANGMING DAILY also has a signed article recounting Liu Shaoqi's help to officers of the New Fourth Army.

WANG RENZHONG ADDRESSES PUBLICATION WORK FORUM

OW131351 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1139 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Beijing, 13 May--What in particular is it that must be grasped in order to vigorously develop publication work for the new period to serve the people, socialism and the four modernizations?

The national publication work forum held recently discussed this question. In his speech, Wang Renzhong, secretary of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat and director of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, said: It is necessary to grasp well the propagation of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as an important task. Comrade Mao Zedong's writings concerning propaganda work, the sections in his "On New Democracy" with regard to new democratic culture and the basic viewpoints in his "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" are correct. Publication workers must study them diligently, understand them and seriously implement them.

Comrade Wang Renzhong emphatically said: At present, workers in the publication field must continue to emancipate their minds and carry out the "double hundred" policy. It is necessary to keep to "quality first," publish more good books faster, provide still better reading material to heighten people's awareness, raise people's scientific and cultural level, foster young people's communist morality and habits and inspire the people to march toward the four modernizations with full confidence.

The comrades attending the forum recalled the situation in China's publication work in the past 3 years and more and particularly since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. They happily pointed out: After tearing off the bonds on publication work imposed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," we immediately laid down principles and tasks for publication work for the new period. Our publication field was soon filled with a vigorous atmosphere. The vast number of publication workers have actively mobilized writers and translators to write, compile and translate books needed by the state and the people and published them. They have done much work and achieved remarkable results in propagating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, spreading and accumulating scientific and cultural knowledge and enriching the people's cultural life. This flourishing situation has changed the stagnant condition of our country's market for books. The acute book shortage caused by a decade's turmoil has been alleviated. According to the State Publications Bureau's statistics, in 1979 China published a total of 17,212 kinds of books, totaling 4.07 billion copies, under the categories of science and technology, literature and art, reading material for young people and children, philosophy and social sciences and reference books; 1979 saw the largest number of books published since the fall of the "gang of four." Readers say books are not longer difficult to come by.

Scientific and technical books are easier to obtain than other books. Middle and primary school students can receive their textbooks before the start of a new semester. The demand for Chinese and foreign literary classics and self-study books in English, mathematics, physics and chemistry has been met to a considerable extent in the past few years. Reference books have also become more available. Some 82 million copies of the "Xinhua Dictionary" have been printed. It is very gratifying to see that publishing houses in all localities have brought their initiative into full play. In the past, several provincial editions published by local publishing houses were related to political campaigns and therefore were not welcomed by readers. Now, based on actual conditions in each province and keeping the country's overall situation in view, the publishing houses have striven to raise the quality of books while continuously improving management. As a result, they have published more bestsellers, and a greater variety and quantity of provincial editions have appeared on the national market. The participants pointed out that it was impossible to have such a publication boom during the heyday of the "gang of four" and that any view which underestimates or negates the important achievements in publications in the past 3 years is unrealistic and incorrect.

While affirming the achievements, the forum also pointed out shortcomings and problems. The forum held that shortcomings and errors made while emancipating the mind and making advances in publications are hard to avoid. Lately, individual publishing units have neglected the ideological content of their publications and paid too much attention to economic results. By translating and publishing a few worthless, sensational literary works, these publishing units have aroused criticism and controversy among comrades. Although this problem merits our attention, it is not essential to publications work as a whole and can be overcome as long as we strengthen the leadership and management.

The participants pointed out that new problems under the new conditions should be solved using the guidance of the policy on letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend, in the spirit of seeking truth from facts and during comradely discussion and criticism. A book which has a bad influence on society and contains shortcomings and errors should be treated with a reasoned, protective and helpful attitude and should by no means be attacked as a poisonous weed and labeled politically.

Comrades participating in the forum held that the policies on letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend, making foreign things serve China and the past serve the present, and weeding out the old to bring forth the new are the fundamental principles for the flourishing of socialist culture and art, as well as for developing publications in our country.

As for all the valuable cultural and art legacies from all times and from all countries, we should take their essence and get rid of their rubbish, assimilate them discriminately and make them serve modern China. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to selectively publish some foreign classics and modern scientific, cultural and art works which are devoid of political poison and are of relatively high artistic value and to publish some of our own historical literary and art works which are healthy in content and high in artistic value. We can use them as a reference in developing the creation of socialist cultural and art works. Regarding those old books which cannot effectively benefit society and do not have a high reference value, we should stop, delay or reduce their publication since we are undergoing a paper shortage. We should certainly stop the publication of bad books which are harmful to youths, both physically and mentally.

The participants at the forum exchanged their opinions on how to strengthen and improve the party's leadership over publication work, how to correctly handle and implement the socialist publication policy and how to do things according to economic law.

The participants at the forum held that, in the great struggle to promote the four modernizations, publication workers have an important responsibility in enhancing the people's fighting spirit and confidence, in helping the people understand and overcome their difficulties on the road of advance and in improving the people's knowledge and ideological quality. Therefore, when we publish a book, we must take into consideration the interest of the state and the people; we must seriously and conscientiously study the social impact of a publication and not only look at its "market value." The important thing is to adhere to the policy of quality first, publish the right books and strengthen our planning in publication work. We should strive to satisfy the demand of the broad masses of readers for good books. We should publish academic works which are highly valuable to production and scientific research work even though we may lose money. We should control the printing of those books which are not of high value, and of those which meet the need of only a few professional readers.

Through discussions, the participants adopted documents aimed at checking the unrestrained compilation and printing of books and publications in society and at strengthening publication management.

The forum was sponsored by the State Publications Bureau and held from 4 to 9 May in Beijing. Sixty responsible comrades from publication circles attended the forum. Acting Director Chen Hanbo of the State Publications Bureau spoke at the forum.

XINHUA: CITIES UTILIZE FORMER INDUSTRIALISTS, BUSINESSMEN

0W131338 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0740 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 May--A XINHUA reporter recently learned from the CPPCC National Committee that Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin municipalities have earnestly implemented the party's policy and have paid attention to and arranged for the utilization of former industrialists and businessmen, and have aroused their enthusiasm to serve the four modernizations.

Since the central authorities announced the eight policies toward the national bourgeoisie in December 1978, the three municipalities of Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin have done a lot of work in implementing the party's policies. In December 1979, the central authorities circulated the stipulations to departments concerned with regard to a number of specific policies toward former industrialists and businessmen. The former industrialists and businessmen in the three municipalities are, in general, greatly encouraged. They feel that this reflects the party's concern for them and shows that the policies are actually being implemented.

As of the end of March, of the 71 committee members of the China Democratic National Construction Association and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce who still held those positions in Beijing, 30 had been placed in leading administrative positions in government organizations and enterprises or had their engineer job titles restored. They constitute over 40 percent of the committee members of the two organizations. Pao Lianzhi, of the Beijing Chemical Fibers Research Institute, has become the institute's deputy chief engineer, and Qian Chuntao, of the Beijing No 2 pharmaceutical plant, has become the plant's deputy director and chief engineer.

In Shanghai Municipality, some former industrialists and businessmen who formerly were corporate managers and assistant managers, such as Zhong Zihong and Zhu Tianmin, are still working as assistant managers of corporations. Others are working as deputy directors of research offices or as advisers to specialized companies. Work has also been arranged for some of the former deputy directors and assistant managers of basic-level factories and stores.

Wang Guanying, vice chairman of the board and president of the Tianjin Municipal International Investment Company; Yang Yi and Chen Zuying, vice president of the same company; Han Tianyao, assistant manager of the Tianjin branch of the Bank of China; Yang Yuwen, deputy chief engineer of the Tianjin Municipal Textile Industry Bureau; and Yao Jun, deputy director and chief engineer of the Tongfanghong Chemical Workers are now working at leading administrative posts in Tianjin.

Because of the implementation of the party's policies and the hard work of the former industrialists and businessmen, the number of former industrialists and businessmen who were elected advanced producers (or workers) in these three municipalities has markedly increased since last year.

More and more former industrialists and businessmen in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin are joining trade unions. In accordance with policy, former industrialists and businessmen who retired this year were treated on an equal basis with workers. The factories held farewell meetings, posted honor rolls, pinned red flowers on them, issued retirement certificates to them and sent them home with drums and gongs.

MINISTRY REPORTS ON COUNTRY'S HYDROELECTRIC POTENTIAL

OW131238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA)--China now has waterpower resources that could produce 680 million kilowatts and about 55 per cent of them can be exploited, says the Chinese Ministry of Power Industry here today. The ministry disclosed this after a national survey of rivers with more than 10,000 kilowatts of waterpower resources each, which began in 1977. The survey aims at a rational distribution of hydroelectric power stations in the country's modernization drive.

China has more than 1,590 rivers, the large ones being the Yangtze River, the Yellow River and the Huai He. Over 70 per cent of China's waterpower resources is in the southwest part of the country. The present national hydroelectric power generating capacity is 16.05 million kilowatts, accounting for 4.3 per cent of the waterpower resources which can be exploited, the ministry said. If all the exploitable waterpower resources could be used, they would produce 1,900,000 million kilowatt-hours.

FIFTH MACHINE BUILDING MINISTRY PRODUCES CIVILIAN GOODS

OW131410 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0726 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Beijing, 13 May--While insuring the fulfillment of production for military use, departments of the Fifth Machine Building Ministry have utilized their facilities and technical capabilities to actively produce light industrial products that are in urgent demand for daily use. Since the beginning of this year, the ministry's departments have finalized the designs of a number of items that can be mass produced, including a sewing machine, household electric meters, a wooden clock, a camera, a motorbike and photo-chromic glass.

In the course of their development of products for civilian use, the ministry's departments have implemented individual production plans according to the nature of the product and the technological similarity between the military and civilian industries. In the production of wooden clocks, extensive investigations and studies were made before making an overall plan. A group of precision machinery plants was organized to cooperate in manufacturing wooden clocks. They produced clocks in north, northwest, and southwest China where the production of clocks had been inadequate. Through cooperation, those plants have overcome difficulties in producing mainspring, balance and other parts and turned out Junma brand and Shanhua brands of wooden clocks, which meet the country's advanced products standards.

In producing a sewing machine, the Jianglu machinery plant adheres to the policy of turning out high quality products. The Youyi brand sewing machine shows fine workmanship and is durable. It is quiet, beautifully painted, and is capable of sewing clothes, embroidering and making lace. Hunan Province named it a first-rate product.

The Jialing machinery plant produced the Jialing brand motorbike with a centrifugal accelerator. The motorbike starts easily and uses less than 3 liters of gasoline for 100 kilometers. It has won customers' praises.

A number of the Fifth Machine Building Ministry's enterprises have utilized residual raw materials saved from the production of items for military use to produce folding telescopes, door safety chains, electronic camera shutters, bicycle coasting axles, washing machines, speed adjusters and other products. Those items have been placed on the market and have been welcomed by consumers.

CHINA TAOIST ASSOCIATION CONCLUDES CONFERENCE IN BEIJING

OW131252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA)--The week-long third conference of the China Taoist Association closed here this afternoon. A resolution adopted at the conference said that the association would continue to help the party and the government to implement their policy of religious freedom, carry out further research into Taoism, cooperate with relevant authorities in protecting Taoist temples on famous mountains and historical materials and relics of Taoism as well as train Taoist scholars who are patriotic.

"A message to Taoists in Taiwan province" endorsed at the conference welcomed Taoist followers and scholars there to visit the mainland, go on pilgrimage to the holy land of Taoism, or exchange ideas about Taoist canons.

At the closing session, a 39-member council, the third of the China Taoist Association, was elected. Sixty-five-year-old Li Yuhang, Taoist priest of the Maoshan Mountain in Jiangsu Province, East China, and vice-chairman of the association, was elected the new chairman. The vice-chairmen newly elected include: 80-year-old Taoist Priest Wang Jiaohua, Abbot of the Zixiaodian Temple of the Wudangshan Mountain in Hubei Province and 49-year-old Chen Lishi, who was a permanent member of the second council of the association. Wang Weiye, 59, a researcher in Taoism, was elected secretary general. On behalf of the second council, he delivered a report summing up its work since the second conference held in 1961.

Zhang Zhiyi, deputy head of the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Xiao Xianfa, director of the Bureau of Religious Affairs under the State Council, also made reports on the policies of the party's united front work and religious freedom.

JIEFANGJUN BAO CITES YANG DEZHI'S LECTURE ON IDEOLOGY

OW131011 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, Comrade Yang Dezhi, first secretary of the PLA General Staff Department's party committee, gave a lecture on 10 May at a study class sponsored by the General Staff Department and attended by cadres and party members at division level and above. The lecture is entitled "Persist in Using the Party Line to Unify Thinking and Action."

Comrade Yang Dezhi said that one of the most fundamental things in our inner-party political life is to uphold the party's political and ideological lines. When we talk about unifying thinking and action, Comrade Yang Dezhi said, we mean precisely that both thoughts and actions should be unified solely along the lines, principles and policies of the third, fourth and fifth plenary sessions. We must be of one heart with the party and not go along with it half-heartedly. We must hold identical political views as the party and must not deliberately speak or act contrary to it. Most important, we must strictly adhere to the party line and fulfill all the tasks entrusted to us by the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission. Some comrades have suggested that we should be the ones who publicize and fight to defend the party line and not just observe and comment on it. Such an aspiration displays the high sense of responsibility of communists.

Comrade Yang Dezhi said that to achieve this goal under the present circumstances, it is most important for us to strengthen ideological and political education among party members and cadres.

The ultraleft ideological trend still exists, Comrade Yang Dezhi said, and we have to continue to criticize it. We must also be mindful of and pay attention to the fact that a rightist ideological trend still exists. Comparatively speaking, however, we should pay more attention to upholding the party's dialectical-materialist ideological line among older comrades, summing up experiences and drawing appropriate lessons from them, studying the new situation and solving new problems. Among the young comrades, it is necessary to devote more time to studying fundamental Marxist-Leninist theory and to uphold the four basic principles, to foster the communist outlook of life and to struggle against the erroneous trend of bourgeois liberalization.

XINHUA REPORTS CREATION OF AWARDS COMMITTEE FOR NATURAL SCIENCES

OW131014 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA)--The award committee for the natural sciences, under the State Scientific and Technological Commission, was founded here yesterday. The committee's founding was in accordance with the "regulations for natural sciences awards of the People's Republic of China" issued on November 21, 1979 by the State Council.

The committee will be responsible for examining reports and works on scientific researches recommended by the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Education, the China Association for Science and Technology, the State Agricultural Commission, the Ministry of Public Health, the State Economic Commission, the Science and Technology Council for National Defense of the P.L.A., and the office under the State Council in charge of the national defense industry after an initial examination. It also decides on the items and classes to be awarded and solves problems arising from differences of opinion in making awards. The State Scientific and Technological Commission will make the final check and award the prizes.

A provisional constitution was adopted. It will come into force after it is ratified by the State Scientific and Technological Commission.

The newly founded committee is composed of 34 members, including nuclear scientist Wang Ganchang, water conservation specialist Wang Huzhen, biologist Bei Shizhang, mathematicians Hua Luogeng and Su Buqing, physicist Zhou Peiyuan, semi-conductor specialist Huang Kun, bridge engineer Mao Yisheng, astronomer Zhang Yuzhe, quantum chemist Tang Aoqing, petrochemist Zhao Zongao, agronomist Jin Shanbao, forestry specialist Zheng Wanjun, atomic physicist Qian Sanqiang, aerodynamic scientist Qian Xuesen, and geologist Zhang Wenyiu. Most of them are in charge of leading academic institutes and universities in China.

Wu Heng, deputy director of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, was [elected] director of the award committee. Qian Sanqiang, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Huang Xinbai, vice-minister of Education, were elected deputy directors.

It was also decided that awards be given for about 60 items of achievement in the natural sciences, including the applied sciences and basic sciences.

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES BO YIBO ARTICLE ON HU XIKUI

HK121019 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Apr 80 p 4

[Article by Bo Yibo, Liu Lantao, Cheng Zihua and Nie Zhen: "In Deep Memory of Hu Xikui, Loyal Fighter of the Party"]

[Excerpts] Nine years have passed since the death of Comrade Hu Xikui, a long-tested and loyal fighter of the party. Proceeding from their counterrevolutionary needs, Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and that "adviser" raised serious trumped up charges against "61 persons" which appalled the whole world. They frenziedly persecuted revolutionary cadres and Comrade Hu Xikui was one of the innocent ones. He was locked away for a long time, treated inhumanly and given no treatment for his illness. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" actually stepped up their persecution. When his condition deteriorated and he was dying, that "adviser" still issued instructions to give him cardiotonic injections and carried out "shock interrogations." Comrade Hu Xikui struggled with them to the very end and died unavenged on 23 October 1970.

Comrade Hu Xikui was a native of Xiaogan County, Hubei Province. In his youth, he acquired a strong hatred for imperialism and feudalism, learned some Marxist theory from such publications as XINQINGNIAN and XIANDAO and began his revolutionary activities. He twice lead the organization of the Xiaogan county summer school, was elected its principal and propagated revolutionary ideas against imperialism and feudalism among the young people. In response to the "30 May" movement, he and a group of young hardcore elements organized and led the people of Xiaogan County in a demonstration against imperialism. In 1925, he went to Dongnan University in Nanjing where he studied and took part in revolutionary activities. He joined the CCP in the latter part of the same year.

His revolutionary activities quickly attracted the attention of the reactionary troops and police. In 1925, the warlord Sun Chuanfang ordered his arrest. Upon being warned about his forthcoming arrest, he immediately moved to Shanghai. Not long after that he was sent by the CCP Central Committee to the Sun Yat-sen University in Moscow for study. In 1928, he attended the Sixth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. After the congress, he was sent back to China. After his return to Shanghai, he took up underground communications work for the Organization Department of the Central Committee. Not long after that he was again sent to the districts of Beiping, Tianjin and Tangshan to conduct underground work. He was successively editor-in-chief of such party publications as BE FANG HONGQI, CHULU and HUOXIAN. He frequently visited the homes of the workers to develop party organization work among them and also carried out work among intellectuals. During this period, he held such important posts as secretary of the Tangshan municipal party committee and secretary of the Beiping municipal party committee. He courageously pitted his wits in battles against the enemies under extremely adverse and dangerous conditions.

In June 1931, Comrade Hu Xikui was arrested and thrown into prison because of statements made against him by a renegade. A score of persons were arrested at the same time and they were all detained at the police headquarters in Beiping. At that time, the enemies were carrying out round-the-clock interrogation and torture of the prisoners, forcing them by threats and inducements to own up to their organization and betray their comrades. Unable to withstand the torture of the enemy, some weak-willed ones confessed and betrayed the revolution. In this grim situation, Comrade Hu Xikui and several old comrades resolutely stepped forward to protect the party organization and crush the attacks of the enemy. They secretly carried out arduous work among their fellow prisoners and encouraged their comrades to foster revolutionary faith and wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the enemy.

After a month of interrogation, the enemy still could not get anywhere. In the end, they sentenced Hu Xikui to death under the Kuomintang's "emergency act." In August 1931, Comrade Hu Xikui and a score of other communists were taken from police headquarters in Beiping to a military tribunal at the field headquarters of the deputy commanding officer of the army, navy and air force for further examination. At that time, there were contradictions among the enemy on the question of how to deal with this group of communists. Taking advantage of the revolutionary situation which existed on the eve of "18 September" and the contradictions among the enemy, Comrade Hu Xikui and the other party members carried out a struggle with reason, advantage and restraint that compelled the enemy to reverse their former verdict and commute the death sentence to 14 years unprisonment. They were taken to the Beiping branch of the military self-examination center (Caolanzi Prison) for self-examination.

In October 1936, Comrade Hu Xikui and his comrades-in-arms were successfully rescued from prison through the efforts of the party organization. During those 5 long years, he endured great hardships at the hands of the enemy and stood up to the test for the cause of the liberation of the Chinese people. He was indeed a worthy son of the Chinese people and a loyal fighter of the party.

After the outbreak of the war of resistance against Japan, Comrade Hu Xikui served as secretary of the special party committee in East Hebei Province and concurrently director of the Political Department of the East Hebei Anti-Japanese United Army. Under the alias of Wang Ruiqing, he and Comrades Li Yunchang, Li Chuli and Wang Zhonghua organized and led an armed uprising of more than 100,000 men in 22 counties in East Hebei Province. The insurrectionary contingents seized 6 county townships, destroyed the puppet government machinery in 19 counties and set up an anti-Japanese armed force of 70,000 men. This uprising terrorized the Japanese invaders, rocked the whole nation and effectively supported the war of resistance of our army at the front. Despite the fact that the fruits of victory of their uprising could not be consolidated, they nevertheless still maintained an anti-Japanese armed force, and set up an anti-Japanese base area in East Hebei Province with this force in the early part of the war of resistance against Japan.

From 1939 until the victory of the war of resistance against Japan, Comrade Hu Xikui fought in the Shanxi-Hebei-Chahar base area. He was successively a member of the Beiyue [Hengshan Mountain] regional party committee, director of the Propaganda Department of the Shanxi-Hebei-Chahar Subbureau of the CCP Central Committee and concurrently publisher of the SHANXI-HEBEI-CHAHAR RIBAO.

After the nationwide liberation, Comrade Hu Xikui was appointed to the posts of vice president of the North China People's Revolutionary University, and secretary of the party committee, and vice president of the Chinese People's University, and placed in charge of the work of these two universities. The North China People's Revolutionary University at that time shouldered the important task of recruiting and remolding large numbers of intellectuals and turning out cadres for the vast liberated areas. Comrade Hu Xikui fulfilled this task with distinction. Comrade Mao Zedong, in his comment on the report summing up the experience of the North China People's Revolutionary University, fully affirmed the experience and results obtained by this university in the work of recruiting and remolding intellectuals and popularized this experience in all the newly liberated areas. This experience became an important avenue of our party for recruiting and remolding intellectuals and solving the cadre question.

In 1950, the Chinese People's University was founded on the basis of the former North China University and the North China People's Revolutionary University. Comrade Hu Xikui was appointed a member of the Secretariat of the Northwest Bureau of the CCP Central Committee in charge of propaganda, culture and education. During this period, he enthusiastically propagated and organized the study of Mao Zedong Thought, faithfully implemented the literary and artistic line of the CCP Central Committee, and painstakingly organized the performance of contemporary plays in the northwest region. In 1965, although he was almost 70-years old, he still led work teams to the countryside to take part in the "four clean-ups" movement and devoted all his energy to the cause of socialist revolution and construction in the northwest.

However, such an outstanding fighter was nevertheless maliciously framed and ruthlessly persecuted by the all-evil Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and that "adviser" during the Great Cultural Revolution. For more than a year, Comrade Hu Xikui was frequently dragged out for struggle, paraded through the streets and beaten. At that time, he was already 70-years old and he fainted many times during his ordeal. Toward the latter part of 1966, his health was ruined and he was bedridden. When his children visited him, he said to them: "From the day I joined the revolution, I have given no thought to personal loss or gain. Some shortcomings and mistakes may have inadvertently appeared in my work in scores of years, but I am loyal to the party. If I was aware of mistakes I always tried to correct them. So you can rest assured that there is a Red thread running through my whole life."

In the early part of 1968, because he formally brought up the question of Chen Boda, he was accused of the crime of being a "practicing counterrevolutionary" and a "renegade" and thrown into prison. In prison, he still carried out a struggle with a stubborn spirit and sonorously and forcefully said: "I am not a renegade, much less a practicing counterrevolutionary. In 1969, under the torment of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," he suffered a serious attack of hematomas. But it was a long time before he was taken to the prison hospital. The doctors diagnosed his symptoms as the early stage of stomach cancer and recommended surgery. However, the doctors could not take action because permission was not granted. This dragged on for 8 months until his condition deteriorated and there was no chance for an operation.

During this time, not only was Comrade Hu Xikui given no treatment, but the "gang of four" and their followers also repeatedly "interrogated" him. Each time he had to endure great pain and walk from the "infirmary" to the "interrogation room." When his wife and children visited him in early 1970, he was already a bag of bones. However, he still firmly said to his children. "I have wholeheartedly followed Chairman Mao in making revolution and my conscience is clear. You must diligently work and study the writings of Chairman Mao." Until his death, he still fully believed in the party, in Chairman Mao and in the ultimate triumph of truth over evil.

The iron-hard bones of Comrade Hu Xikui withstood two unusually harsh tests during the 1930's and 1960's. He survived the severe torture of the Kuomintang reactionaries only to die tragically under the trumped up charges of the all-evil Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Under the signboard of the revolution, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" did what the Kuomintang reactionaries tried but failed to do. We must always bear in mind the serious danger and painful lesson their feudal fascist dictatorship brought to the whole party and nation.

HONGQI ON STRUGGLE BETWEEN BOURGEOIS, PROLETARIAN IDEOLOGIES

HK081056 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese 16 Apr 80 No 8 pp 10-14

[Article by Zheng Li: "Fostering Proletarian Ideology and Eliminating Bourgeois Ideology" Is An Important Task in Doing Political and Ideological Work"]

[Text] The all-army political work conference held in 1978 proposed to "fight a fine political and ideological battle to eliminate bourgeois ideology and foster proletarian ideology." The CCP Central Committee in the same year issued regulations governing political work in our army, stipulating that we should "lead cadres and soldiers to unfold the struggle to eliminate bourgeois ideology and foster proletarian ideology, correct erroneous ideas, overcome bad tendencies and firmly foster the ideology of wholeheartedly serving the people rather than seeking personal fame and gains and fearing hardships and death." It is of great significance in the new historical period to persist in the struggle to "eliminate bourgeois ideology and foster proletarian ideology," to strengthen our army's political and ideological work and to accelerate our army's revolutionization and modernization.

I

"Eliminating bourgeois ideology and fostering proletarian ideology" was put forward in the 1950's.

The founding of the PRC marked the conclusion of the new democratic revolution, the beginning of socialist revolution and construction and the shift of the party's work focus from the rural areas to cities. Comrade Mao Zedong warned the whole party to guard against the bourgeoisie's attack with "sugarcoated bullets," and repeatedly pointed out that we should draw a clear demarcation line between proletarian and bourgeois ideologies and guard against contamination by bourgeois ideology and work style. In light of the new situation of class struggle, the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Zedong led the whole party and all the Chinese people in 1952 to launch the movements against the "three evils" (corruption, waste and bureaucracy within the party, government, army and mass organizations) and the "five evils" (bribery, tax evasion, theft of state property, cheating on government contracts and stealing of economic information, as practiced by owners of private industrial and commercial enterprises). As a result, the bourgeoisie's flagrant attack was beaten back, the bourgeois ideology and work style was criticized and proletarian ideology and socialist morality and practices were greatly fostered.

After the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, our party's leading cadres repeatedly put forward the task of "eliminating bourgeois ideology and fostering proletarian ideology" in light of the spirit of the speech "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people." In his talk to secretaries of provincial and municipal CYL committees in May 1957, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "Eliminating bourgeois ideology and fostering proletarian ideology is our long-term task, which we will continue to work on into future decades. Our young generation must begin to perform this task now." In his report on the work of the CCP Central Committee to the second session of the eighth national congress in May 1958, Comrade Liu Shaoqi pointed out: "In order to build a socialist and communist society, we must not only wipe out all the old systems of exploitation and oppression of man by man, but also utterly eliminate obsolete ideas and habits which are derived from and served these old systems; we must eliminate bourgeois ideology and foster proletarian ideology. That is to say, we must eventually eliminate all vestiges of the exploiting classes and exploiting systems from the minds of the people." Comrade Zhou Enlai also talked many times on the issue of "eliminating bourgeois ideology and fostering proletarian ideology." In his report on the work of the government at the first session of the Third NPC in December 1964, Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out: "In the socialist period, the task of the ideological and cultural fronts is to oppose imperialism and feudalism. However, the most essential task is to thoroughly oppose capitalism, foster proletarian ideology and eliminate bourgeois ideology."

In his report on the work of the government at the first session of the Third NPC in December 1964, Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out: "In the socialist period, the task of the ideological and cultural fronts is to oppose imperialism and feudalism. However, the most essential task is to thoroughly oppose capitalism, foster proletarian ideology and eliminate bourgeois ideology. Our army has been attaching great importance to "eliminating bourgeois ideology and fostering proletarian ideology." The "resolutions on strengthening the political and ideological work in the army" adopted in 1960 by the Military Commission of the Central Committee included specifically the issue of "launching the struggle to foster proletarian ideology and eliminate bourgeois ideology." It demanded that we strengthen the education of cadres and soldiers and overcome the fear of wars, the waning of our fighting will, the lack of organization and discipline, decadent liberalism and other bad tendencies. By persisting in the education and struggle which are aimed at "eliminating bourgeois ideology and fostering proletarian ideology," our army has had great successes in strengthening the ideology of the troops, enhancing the political consciousness of cadres and soldiers and fostering proletarian ways of thinking, morality and social practices. However, out of their need to usurp party and state power, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" completely distorted the original meaning of the slogan "eliminate bourgeois ideology and foster proletarian ideology" during the Cultural Revolution. This slogan was actually a matter in the area of ideology and remolding the world outlook. However, they exaggerated it and said that it was an extremely intense and complicated life-and-death struggle. They were absolutely not "eliminating bourgeois ideology and fostering proletarian ideology" but doing the opposite. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," some comrades have begun to doubt whether we should still adhere to the slogan of "eliminating bourgeois ideology and fostering proletarian ideology." Some think that this slogan is wrong and should not be mentioned any more; others think that we should continue with this. However, they are not bold because they do not know how they should wage this struggle. We must restore the original meaning of this slogan and correctly carry out the education and struggle to "eliminate bourgeois ideology and foster proletarian ideology."

II

The political work of "eliminating bourgeois ideology and fostering proletarian ideology" in our army refers to criticizing, overcoming and defeating bourgeois and other non-proletarian ideologies by means of proletarian ideology. It refers to ideological work. "Fostering proletarian ideology" means strengthening education in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, occupying all ideological fronts and equipping cadres and soldiers with the ideology of wholeheartedly serving the people and fighting for communism. "Eliminating bourgeois ideology" means criticizing, overcoming, defeating, and then eventually eliminating the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. Generally speaking, bourgeois ideology is the most influential and harmful ideology of the exploiting classes in our society during the socialist period. It is the main direction of attack in the proletarian ideological struggle. When we stress the struggle against bourgeois ideology, we do not in the slightest degree mean that we are negating or giving up the struggle against the ideology of any other exploiting classes. Judging from the above-quoted speeches and documents of leading comrades of the Central Committee, the implications of this slogan were very clearly understood in the past.

Eliminating bourgeois ideology and fostering proletarian ideology is a task entrusted to us by history in the socialist period. When he clearly issued the theory of proletarian dictatorship for the first time in 1850, Marx pointed out: "The class dictatorship of the proletariat is the necessary transit point to the abolition of class distinctions generally, to the abolition of all relations of production on which they rest, to the abolition of all social relations that correspond to these relations of production and to the revolutionizing of all ideas that result from these social relations. ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," "The Class Struggles in France 1848-1850" Vol 1, pp 479-480) Obviously, "eliminating bourgeois ideology and fostering proletarian ideology" is an important task during the historical period of proletarian dictatorship. Therefore, to establish proletarian dictatorship in the socialist period, we must eliminate not only the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, but also their ideological influence on the working people. The former task has been accomplished in our country, while the latter is a long-term one.

As the superstructure, social ideology (including politics, law, philosophy, art and literature, ethics and religion), invariably serves a given economic base. We have established a socialist economic system. To protect, strengthen and consolidate this system, we need a corresponding ideology. Landlords, rich peasants and capitalists no longer exist as a class in our country. However, their ideology will continue to exist. It will continue to affect and contaminate people's minds and will certainly not step down from the stage of history of its own accord. The struggle between proletarian and bourgeois ideologies will remain for a long time to come. Of course, problems in the ideology of socialist society are more complex. There are still struggles between right and wrong, contention among different schools of thought and new theoretical problems which arise from practice and which are being explored and discussed. There is still class struggle in the ideological field. This is an undeniable, objective fact. In his speech at the recent all-army cultural work conference, Comrade Wei Guoqing, director of the General Political Department, pointed out: "We must enthusiastically wage an ideological struggle to eliminate bourgeois ideology and foster proletarian ideology." "Only when we do so can we accomplish the difficult tasks in political work." The ideological struggle to "eliminate bourgeois ideology and foster proletarian ideology" is aimed at remolding the ideology of all peoples in society. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out in 1957: In building a socialist society, everyone needs remolding--the exploiters and also the working people. The reason is that the influence of the ideologies of the bourgeoisie and various exploiting classes cannot be eliminated all at once, but will remain for a long time to come. Just as Lenin said: "When the old society perishes, you cannot nail its corpse in a coffin and lower it into the grave. It disintegrates in our midst; the corpse rots and poisons us." (Joint session of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, the Moscow soviet of workers, peasants and red army deputies and the trade unions.) ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 27, p 407)

We clearly understand that "eliminating bourgeois ideology and fostering proletarian ideology" is a protracted and tortuous struggle. Particularly in a country like ours, which has emerged from a semifeudal and semicolonial womb, there is still fertile ground for capitalist, feudal and various nonproletarian ideologies to live on. We cannot and will not thoroughly eliminate them in one day. Some people think that bourgeois ideology cannot be immediately eliminated and so they do not agree with this slogan. However, their argument is untenable. "Eliminating bourgeois ideology and fostering proletarian ideology" is a long-term strategic task as well as an important routine and realistic one. In 1848, Marx and Engels put forth the view that there should be "the most radical break with traditional ideas." Although they fully understood that a "radical break" would mean a protracted struggle, they still raised this slogan. If we are only allowed to put forward those slogans that can be achieved immediately, are we then allowed to put forward the lofty ideal of wiping out capitalism from the earth and fighting for communism? When we say it is not possible to immediately eliminate bourgeois and all nonproletarian ideologies, we absolutely do not mean that we should not try our best to eliminate them. In fact, we must have a clear-cut stand in criticizing, boycotting and struggling against them, gradually reducing their ground and overcoming them bit by bit. We must continue to remodel our world outlook in this struggle. One method is to carry out self-cultivation; and another is to wage positive ideological struggles. All comrades must follow the example of Comrade Zhou Enlai who never found himself too old to learn or to remodel himself. As long as we persist in the struggle to "eliminate bourgeois ideology and foster proletarian ideology," the healthy trend of the proletariat will prevail while the unhealthy ones of the bourgeoisie will be boycotted. Otherwise, if we weaken or give up this struggle, bourgeois ideology will spread unchecked and the healthy trend of the proletariat will not be encountered. All of us have seen such facts.

III

It is of theoretical and realistic significance to persist in "eliminating bourgeois ideology and fostering proletarian ideology."

Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our party's work focus has been shifted to the four modernizations and our army's work focus has been shifted to building a modernized revolutionary army. While we are trying to achieve the four modernizations, we must adhere to the four basic principles. Under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, we must greatly foster proletarian ideology, boycott and criticize bourgeois and all other nonproletarian ideologies and overcome all forces of old habits which are harmful to the four modernizations. With the increase in international contacts, the bourgeois decadent and moribund ideology and ways of life will invariably exert their influence on us. The overseas bourgeoisie adopt every possible means to infiltrate our minds ideologically and culturally by flaunting their bourgeois ways of life before us. This makes it difficult for us to "eliminate bourgeois ideology and foster proletarian ideology" even if we are waging the struggle in a conscientious way. It will be even more difficult if we give up this struggle.

In our present society, class struggle actually exists (including class struggle in the ideological sphere) and this struggle is extensive, deep-going and unavoidable. We cannot change the nature of this struggle even if we change its name. The struggle between proletarian ideology and bourgeois, feudal and petty bourgeois ideologies has never stopped. The ideological and organizational remnants of Lin Biao and of the "gang of four," the so-called "liberals" and "holders of differing political ideas" still exist. They adopt various methods to negate and oppose the four basic principles, incite the ideological trend of anarchism and propagate bourgeois liberalization. Some people are socialists in their words but capitalists in their deeds. They pursue the bourgeois way of life, admire various Western material comforts and even degenerate to violating the law and discipline. Extreme individualism also exists among a handful of young people who care only for themselves. They eat, drink and seek pleasure rather than care about the state and the collective. They have no revolutionary ideals, but are decadent and degenerate. Bureaucratism exists among some cadres who seek special privileges, divorce themselves from the masses and pay no attention to the well-being of the people. Some people make use of their posts and power to seek personal gain, encourage unhealthy trends and change the comradeship of human beings in a socialist society into the relationship of commodities exchange. Under the influence of bourgeois liberal ideology, feudal and superstitious activities have run rampant in several districts. This situation runs counter to the fighting goal of our party. It is extremely harmful to the four modernizations and severely corrosive to our ranks. The essential trend of today's young people is good and should be fully affirmed. However, they have not experienced the hardships of the old society, and have no concrete feelings about the advantages and disadvantages of the two social systems. They grew up when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were running amuck. Some young people's understanding of socialism has been confused by the sham socialism pursued by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Their understanding of the party has also been confused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" who replaced the party with the gang. As a result, some young people doubt the superiority of socialism and the correctness of the party's leadership. Some advocate anarchism and pursue bourgeois liberalization. Some individuals even commit crimes. If we allow bourgeois ideology to spread unchecked instead of criticizing and boycotting it, the socialist chain will be in danger of changing its political color. This is absolutely not alarmist talk.

We may therefore say that if we do not persist in the struggle to "eliminate bourgeois ideology and foster proletarian ideology" and if Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought does not hold sway and occupy a dominant position, our four modernizations will encounter greater difficulties. If worst comes to worst, they will vanish like soap bubbles. To achieve the four modernizations, there must be a prerequisite--a political situation characterized by stability and unity. If bourgeois ideology is spread unchecked, there will invariably be ideological confusion, political turmoil and sabotage of production, work and social order. Under this situation, how can we make concerted and concentrated efforts for the four modernizations? Our modernization is different from bourgeois modernization. Ours is socialist modernization under the leadership of the Communist Party and the guidance of Marxism. We should build not only a high-level material civilization, but also a high-level socialist spiritual civilization. We should absolutely not follow the capitalist countries' road of material development and spiritual degeneration. The modernized capitalist countries have highly developed productivity and are able to create tremendous material wealth. However, their social evils are increasing daily and various conflicts are daily intensifying. No bourgeois politician or adviser can find a way out. Even men of insight in the West cannot deny this point. Are we going to follow their old track? Our road to modernization is one under a socialist system in which material production is rich and people's ideological consciousness is high and their moral qualities noble. This is our ideal. Therefore, we must "eliminate bourgeois ideology and foster proletarian ideology" to meet the requirements of the four modernizations and to guarantee their realization.

Our army is a pillar of proletarian dictatorship. Our officers and men of the PLA, who carry weapons to safeguard the motherland and the four modernizations with their blood and lives, must enhance their political consciousness, be stricter with themselves and be organized and disciplined. Only then can their combat effectiveness be strengthened. We must not allow bourgeois ideology to contaminate our comrades and our army's body. It is absolutely necessary to persist in the ideological struggle to "eliminate bourgeois ideology and foster proletarian ideology" if we want to enhance the political consciousness of the PLA's commanders and fighters, to maintain our army's proletarian color and fine traditions, to insure the unserving implementation of the party's line and to accomplish our army's historical task.

IV

"Eliminating bourgeois ideology and fostering proletarian ideology" is a day-to-day task of ideological and political work in our army. To persist in this struggle, we must make efforts to strengthen our political and ideological work and strengthen the propaganda and education of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. We are neither waging a political movement nor attacking anybody. While thoroughly correcting the "leftist" tendencies in political and ideological work, we must also pay attention to the rightist tendency of being lenient and slack in the struggle against bourgeois ideology.

Our urgent need now is to strengthen education in Marxism. Since many people cannot distinguish between socialist democracy and bourgeois democracy, between democracy and centralism and between freedom and discipline, they are vulnerable to the influence of anarchism and bourgeois liberalism. We must help the cadres and soldiers genuinely master the basic principles of Marxism in connection with their actual thinking. Only when we continue to conduct education in Marxism and equip people with proletarian revolutionary ideology can we resist contamination from bourgeois ideas.

We must strengthen education in communist outlook on life and inspire cadres and soldiers with the lofty ideals of communism and with the glorious mission of achieving the four modernizations. While we firmly practice the socialist distribution principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work," we must oppose the ideology of extreme individualists who do everything for money and for themselves. [paragraph continues]

We must strive to unfold activities to emulate Lei Feng, Lu Shicai and the heroes who fought in the self-defensive counterattack against Vietnam. We must oppose seeking comfort and pleasure, relaxing the fighting will, the vulgar interests of admiring the bourgeois way of life and bad habits of mediocrities who lack ambition and mental fortitude.

To persist in the struggle to "eliminate bourgeois ideology and foster proletarian ideology" we must seek truth from facts, specifically analyze problems reflected by cadres and soldiers and find out whether they are ideological problems or questions of standpoint. We must describe the problems as they are and must neither exaggerate them as matters of principle nor evade the conflicts and take a laissez faire attitude toward erroneous ideas. We must enthusiastically guide, educate and criticize comrades who have made mistakes and have erroneous ideas and must persist in the principle of the three nots--"not seizing on others' faults, not putting labels on people and not using big sticks." We must be firm in presenting facts and reasoning things out and in applying the formula of unity-criticism-unity and the method of handling contradictions among the people to do ideological and educational work well, and to improve the ability to boycott nonproletarian ideologies. We must be even more patient in persuading and educating those comrades who have muddled and erroneous ideas because they lack the knowledge of basic theory and history. We must convince people by reasoning rather than suppressing them by force.

To persist in the struggle to "eliminate bourgeois ideology and foster proletarian ideology," we must draw a demarcation line between right and wrong in ideology and must not try to correct the reasonable wishes, rational demands and correct opinions of cadres and soldiers as if they were wrong ideas. In light of the situation among the armed forces, we must particularly pay attention to the distinctions between personal interests and individualism, between the proper exercise of democratic rights and anarchism and between improving living standards and hedonism. However, we cannot criticize the decent love between men and women, hobbies and proper material and cultural needs as if they were bourgeois ideas. Of course, if we proceed from the reality among the armed forces, we can also lay down some stipulations on these matters.

While we wage the ideological struggle to "eliminate bourgeois ideology and foster proletarian ideology," we must continue to eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Instead of casting aside the correct slogan of "eliminating bourgeois ideology and fostering proletarian ideology," we must wipe it clean of the slop thrown on it so that it will again shine with brilliance and play its combat role. Only when we do this can our army adhere to the correct political orientation and march triumphantly along the Marxist track of modernization.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

HK121240 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 May 80 p 4

[Commentator's article: "Learn Economic Analysis, Improve Economic Results"]

[Text] In rural areas, people have frequently discussed the problem of "poor high-yield counties" and "poor high-yield brigades." Why have "high yields" become synonymous with "poverty?" The reason is that production has increased but income has not and in some cases has even been reduced. This will certainly seriously impair the peasants' enthusiasm for production. To develop agricultural production, this problem must be solved. The Huangtun commune party committee in Yanzhou County and the Huanggang county party committee have begun to understand this. [paragraph continues]

They have criticized the ultraleftist line which created chaos, have mobilized the masses to carry out economic analysis, have enhanced their administrative level and have achieved comparatively good results. This method of work is worth promoting.

Over the past many years, there has been a customary view that whether agricultural production in a unit is good or bad is almost always determined by the output index and particularly by the indices of the per-mu yield or total grain yield. The views that "it is necessary to settle political accounts but not economic accounts" and "those whose grain yield has reached the 'target set by the national program for agricultural development' are very popular everywhere" were once in vogue. Of course, it is correct to increase the production of grain and other crops. However, doing something without regard to profits, losses and economic results, concentrating on one type of production, raising production costs, weakening the collectives and giving the peasants a hard time are not very beneficial to developing production. People will surely pay for going against the economic law and some places have paid a very high price. We should learn from this.

In the collective economy of the people's communes, we must develop agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery in an all-round way and gradually promote agriculture industry and commerce. Following the development of the rural economy, it is essential to have a scientific administrative method. This requires the comrades who are engaged in rural work to resolutely discard the old method of relying solely on administrative measures to direct production, and to seriously study well and conduct an economic analysis of the problems in the economic sphere. For example, how can we fully utilize and rationally exploit natural resources, such as the land, forests and water surface owned by the collectives? How can we rationally arrange and administer the labor forces and use a smaller amount of labor to obtain greater economic results? Where can the funds for production be used to their fullest capacity? How can agricultural machinery, chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, water and electricity be economically and rationally used to conform to the requirements of scientific farming, and so on. All these questions make it necessary for us to conduct penetrating investigations, obtain data and carry out analyses and comparisons so that we can work out and popularize the best, most economical and most efficacious programs. This is an extremely important principle. We must correct the past mistake of disregarding economic results.

Due to the many years of interference and sabotage by the ultraleftist line, some comrades who are engaged in rural work are unfamiliar with the administration of the collective economy. In the new situation, some comrades have been confused because the old and arbitrary method does not work. What should they do? The important problem is to study. The party Central Committee has called on the rural cadres "to acquire the necessary scientific, technological and economic science knowledge, master the advanced agricultural administrative methods, and endeavor to turn themselves into experts in certain positions." Carrying out economic analyses and gradually grasping the special features and laws of developing agricultural production is a good way to study rural economic work.

There are many ways to improve the administration of the collective economy and, in light of reality, all places must give scope to their special skills and blaze new trails. In a word, in our practice, we must intensify our study, promote ourselves and train the masses so that we can learn well administration and economic accounting. We must insure that we obtain the best economic results with the least labor and material consumption, promote all-round agricultural development and achieve increased production and income.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO PRAISES LIU SHAOQI'S 'ON INNER-PARTY STRUGGLE'

OW140110 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1310 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Beijing, 13 May--Comrade Liu Shaoqi's "On Inner-Party Struggle," soon to be republished, is a Marxist work of great significance on the subject of party building. "How To Be a Good Communist" and "On Inner-Party Struggle" have made important contributions to fostering and carrying forward our party's fine traditions and work style and educating an entire generation of Chinese communists and nonparty revolutionaries. This appraisal is made in a 13 May RENMIN RIBAO article entitled "'On Inner-Party Struggle' Is a Marxist Work," written by Lia Gailong.

The article reveals that, in flagrantly attacking these two works, Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and their adviser never said a single word about the fact that no sooner had the two speeches been rewritten into articles than Comrade Mao Zedong highly appraised them.

This article makes public this important historical fact: "On Inner-Party Struggle" was published in JIEFANG RIBAO in Yanan, and Comrade Mao Zedong appended the following note to it: "This speech made by Comrade Liu Shaoqi at the party school under the Central China Bureau of the CCP Central Committee on 2 July 1941 has theoretically and practically solved the important question on inner-party struggle. Every comrade must read it. This speech is published now because the rectification and study movement is developing in depth. I hope that all party comrades will pay attention to reading and studying it."

After presenting in detail many incisive expositions on how to correctly wage inner-party struggle as advanced in "On Inner-Party Struggle," the article points out: Facts have proved that the appraisal of this work by Mao Zedong [as received without title]-- is correct.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTY POLICIES

OW140220 Beijing XINHUA in English 0212 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA)--Full implementation of party policies can bring about a speedy expansion of agriculture without adding huge state investment, says today's PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial.

China's agriculture has made good progress since the carrying out of the policies decided after the downfall of the gang of four. These policies include: respect the right of self-determination by the people's communes and their subdivisions, establish systems of responsibilities in production, abide by the principle of "to each according to his work", encourage initiative in family side-occupation and farming on private plots, allow the holding of village fairs, and raise the state purchasing prices of farm products.

Many places which had long been poor and relied on the state for grain have now suddenly produced enough grain with a surplus to sell to the state, the editorial notes. "This is because we have freed the peasants from ultra-left policies that bound their hands and feet."

However, the editorial says, not all potentials are tapped. The implementation of the party policies is still in its initial stage, yet some are worried about overdoing things. They are afraid that the peasants might run out of hand when given too much freedom. The editorial estimates that production still remains stagnant in places with a total population of 100 million, because the party policies are not implemented there and the peasants' initiative has not been rallied.

AFP: FUNERAL CEREMONY FOR LIU SHAOQI TO BE HELD 17 MAY

0W140836 Paris AFP in English 0818 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (AFP)--The successors of Mao Zedong are preparing to pay solemn homage to the memory of his rival, Liu Shaoqi, at a funeral ceremony on Saturday, a diplomatic source said today. The ceremony for Liu, who was president of China under Mao's party chairmanship before being disgraced, was to have been last Saturday. But it was put off because of the absence of Chairman Hua Guofeng, who was at the funeral of President Tito in Belgrade.

Liu died of untreated pneumonia in detention on November 12, 1969, one year after he was dismissed from the presidency as part of the purges of the Cultural Revolution. But the Chinese Communist Party formally rehabilitated Liu on February 29 this year. For a week, the official press has been praising Liu, and today the PEOPLE'S DAILY devoted three of its eight pages to articles about him and photographs of him.

The funeral is to be carried live by Chinese television, which is planning a special on Liu for Saturday evening.

BRIEFS

CHANG JIANG ESTUARY HARNESSING PROJECT--The second meeting of the leading group of the Chang Jiang estuary harnessing project was recently held in Shanghai. The meeting drew up the 1980 scientific research plan. Han Zheyi, secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee; Tao Qi, vice minister of communications; (Chen Dengyi), vice minister of water conservancy; Yang Ti, vice mayor of Shanghai Municipality; and others were present at the meeting. The meeting also decided that a scientific research and technical group on the project will be organized by (Yan Cai), director of the Huadong Water Conservancy Institute, and some other experts, professors, senior engineers and middle-aged technical personnel. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 May 80 OW]

XINJIANG-SHANGHAI INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION--Urumqi, 12 May--The first group of workers, technicians and professional workers of Uygur and Han nationalities from Xinjiang departed for Shanghai recently to study advanced production technology, in accordance with a cooperation agreement reached between Xinjiang and Shanghai. Last March, Shanghai dispatched a 27-member industrial delegation to Xinjiang to inspect 54 enterprises in Urumqi, Shihezi, Kuytun and Korla municipalities and give them technical guidance. According to the cooperation agreement, Xinjiang will send 431 technical workers to Shanghai to receive training at 53 enterprises. During its stay in Xinjiang, the Shanghai delegation not only gave technical assistance but also presented Xinjiang's handicraft industry with over 130 sets of high- and medium-speed sewing machines and other processing equipment. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0252 GMT 12 May 80 OW]

HIGH POLYMER SYMPOSIUM--The 1980 national high polymer symposium was recently held in Suchou Municipality, Jiangsu. Some 400 papers were submitted at the symposium. Wang Baoren, deputy director of the Chemical Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, spoke. A special committee on high polymer science was set up with Wang Baoren elected chairman. [Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 6 May 80 OW]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
EAST REGION

01

NANJING ISSUES REQUIREMENTS ON YOUTH EDUCATION WORK

OW101444 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 May 80

[Excerpts] The Nanjing Municipal CCP Committee today called a meeting of party committee secretaries to listen to reports on educational work among young people by the responsible personnel from the Propaganda Department and municipal CYL committee. The meeting also discussed the question of how to step up propaganda work for young people in Nanjing Municipality. The party organizations at various levels were urged to take immediate action and adopt effective measures to grasp well this task. The meeting was presided over by Comrade Chu Jiang, first secretary of the municipal party committee.

Acting in accordance with a Jiangsu provincial party committee circular on launching a youth education propaganda month, the meeting put forward the following requirements:

1. In launching the current propaganda activities to promote youth education, the party committees at various levels must effectively strengthen their leadership by assigning one responsible comrade to be in charge of this task.
2. It is necessary to take the guidelines of the party's fifth plenary session as the guiding principles for the current propaganda activities to promote youth education. The young people should be educated to uphold the four basic principles, inherit as well as carry forward the patriotism of Chinese youths and the glorious tradition of devoting themselves to the revolution of the proletariat, strengthen the party concept, do as the party says, and act as outstanding sons and daughters of the party.
3. Taking vigorous promotion of revolutionary songs as a central task, efforts should be made to launch rich and colourful propaganda activities which are tailored to the characteristics of young people. All grassroots units must organize the masses of young people to sing the 12 songs recommended by the CYL Central Committee and thus heighten the young people's revolutionary spirit.
4. Activities should be extensively carried out to help the young people pay greater attention to manners, hygiene and social ethics.
5. It is necessary to publicly commend advanced collectives and individuals who prove outstanding in their efforts to educate young people.

NANJING PLA UNITS COMMEND CYL BRANCHES, MEMBERS

OW110605 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] The Nanjing PLA units held a congress of advanced CYL branches and outstanding CYL members from 3 to 8 May, according to WEN HUI BAO. Nei Fengzhi, commander of the Nanjing PLA units, and Du Ping, political commissar, addressed the congress on special subjects.

During the meeting, the party committee of the Nanjing PLA units designated 19 CYL branches and 81 outstanding CYL members and nonmember youths as pace setters.

JINAN PLA UNITS BEGIN EMULATION DRIVE

Issue Circular

SK091359 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] According to our sources, the party committee of the Jinan PLA units issued a circular on 3 May to call on the broad masses of commanders and fighters to carry out the activity of learning from the model deeds of arduous struggle performed by Comrade He Zhiyuan.

The circular states: Comrade He Zhiyuan, second political commissar of the Shandong Provincial Military District, is a veteran comrade who joined the revolutionary cause in 1930. Over the past several decades he has always maintained and developed the pioneering spirit of arduous struggle pushed by our party and army. In particular, he seriously treasured the glorious title of being a Communist Party member even under the situation in which Lin Biao and the gang of four wantonly corrupted the party work style of arduous struggle. He never forgot the responsibility undertaken by a leading cadre. He has continuously maintained and carried forward the glorious tradition of our army and has actively fought against the evil practices. Therefore, his model deeds have proved inspiring and his spirit valuable. He has set himself as an example to be emulated by the broad masses of commanders and fighters.

The circular calls on the broad masses of commanders and fighters, particularly on the high level cadres, to sincerely learn from the model deeds performed by Comrade He Zhiyuan. In carrying out this emulation drive, it is necessary to learn from his strong sense of party spirit, that is, from his practice of being as good as his word and being conscientious and meticulous in implementing the party's policies and stipulations; as well as from his constant fine work style of hard work and plain living, that is, from his practice of setting strict demands for himself in everything and restraining himself from seeking privileges. It is necessary to learn from his high moral standards of being honest in performing his official duties, that is, from his practice of adopting the correct attitude toward his own position, power and meritorious service, giving no thought to personal fame and gains and of refraining from seeking personal interests by taking advantage of his position and power. It is necessary to learn from his earnest manner in getting along with his family members and children so as to enable them to follow the party's fine traditions and not to be divorced from the masses. It is also necessary to learn from his selfless revolutionary spirit of adopting a correct attitude toward illness, not seeking ease and comfort and of working conscientiously for the party.

The circular urges the party committees at all levels to sincerely strengthen their leadership over this emulation drive, to carry out the drive realistically in line with the actual situation and to refrain from practicing formalism. Efforts should be made to arouse every comrade to identify his shortcomings by measuring himself by the model deeds of Comrade He Zhiyuan so as to act according to the model deeds while learning from them and to translate the model deeds into action. It is necessary to actively oppose and fight against the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology and of other exploiting class' ideologies in order to maintain purity in the fields of politics, ideology, life and work style.

Hold Mobilization Rally

SK091353 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] According to our sources, on the morning of 7 May more than 1,000 cadres and fighters from the organs of the Shandong Provincial Military District held a mobilization rally at the auditorium of the provincial military district on learning from Comrade He Zhiyuan.

At the rally (Wang Yaohua), deputy political commissar of the provincial military district, read the circular issued by the party committee of the Jinan PLA units on carrying out the emulation drive to learn from the model deeds of arduous struggle performed by Comrade He Zhiyuan.

Comrade Tang Jianru, political commissar of the Shandong Provincial Military District, addressed the rally, in which he urged the broad masses of commanders and fighters to actively respond to the call issued by the party committee of the Jinan PLA units to sincerely learn from the model deeds of Comrade He Zhiyuan, to implement the spirit of the 5th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and to extend themselves in order to score outstanding achievements so as to greet the convocation of the 12th national party congress.

The Shandong Provincial Military District telephoned a message on 6 May to its subordinate units and to the various military subdistricts across the province, calling on the various units to arrange a special time for studying and discussing the model deeds after they have received the newspaper which carries stories on the model deeds of Comrade He Zhiyuan.

SHANDONG PLA GUARD COMPANY CITED FOR UPHOLDING TRADITION

SK130918 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] According to our sources, the second company under a certain PLA unit of the Shandong Provincial Military District has long concentrated on education as a safeguard against the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas. This company's cadres and fighters have carried forward the fine tradition of plain living and hard struggle. Thus, it was commended as a company of the Hard-Bone 6th Company type and cited for the third class collective meritorious service award by the Jinan PLA units for the past 2 years.

The second company is stationed at a certain guesthouse, carrying out guard duty. The scenery around this guesthouse is beautiful year round, and it receives an endless stream of foreign and domestic visitors. In view of this and on the basis of this company's ideological situation, the party branch has attached great importance to education on guarding against the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas and has led the company's comrades victory in the ideological battle to get rid of what is bourgeois and promote what is proletarian.

Whenever a new fighter enters the company, he becomes acquainted with the situation at this guesthouse, the duty of this company and the issues involved in carrying out his duty.

When an old fighter is about to retire, he educates the other cadres and fighters in maintaining glory, firmly abiding by the discipline and guarding against slackness. In the spring, cadres and fighters will be told not to be influenced by scenes of intimate relations between lovers at the guesthouse in order to preserve a healthy ideology. With the arrival of foreign visitors, they are educated on heightening their vigilance in guarding these visitors. They are also educated to resist the tendencies of the bourgeois lifestyle which these foreign visitors represent.

Owing to the constant education on guarding against the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas, the cadres and fighters of this company have made a virtue of plain living, hard struggle and thrift. For this reason, the higher authorities recently issued an order of commendation to the company and called on other PLA units to learn from this company.

ZHEJIANG LEADS COUNTRY IN LIGHT INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

OW140230 Beijing XINHUA in English 0154 GMT 14 May 80

[Text] Hangzhou, May 14 (XINHUA) --Coastal Zhejiang is now China's leader in the growth rate of light industry. Total output of the province's light and textile industries rose by 37.5 percent in the first four months this year, compared with the same period last year. This was achieved partly because Zhejiang intensely promoted its development of industrial crops to provide more raw materials for the light and textile industries.

Silkworm breeding has a long history in Zhejiang. To promote the development of the silk industry, which is well-known throughout the world, some 9,333 hectares of new mulberry fields were opened up or improved between last winter and this spring. Compared with 1978, the output of cocoons went up 23 percent last year, a new record for the 30 years since the founding of new China.

There are 13 breweries in the province, but their supply of beer fell short in the past as no hops grew there. 27 hectares of hops were grown last year. Now each brewery has a special plot to grow hops, and the total hop-growing areas have been extended to 73 hectares.

There has also been a big expansion of the areas sown to cotton, flax, tallow trees, paper-making forage, etc.

With a temperate climate and enough rainfall, Zhejiang is good for growing various industrial crops. At present 70 percent of the raw materials for light and textile industries in the province come from the industrial crops.

ZHEJIANG RIBAO ADVOCATES SYSTEM OF JOB RESPONSIBILITY

OW141011 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 14 May 80

[Report on ZHEJIANG RIBAO 14 May commentator's article: "The System of Job Responsibility Must Be Implemented"]

[Text] The article says: It is a painstaking and complicated task to set up a system of job responsibility in production for all trades. It is wrong to think that everything will go off without a hitch after the system has been implemented for awhile. This year the system has been set up in many more places in Zhejiang than last year. The results are good in most localities. However, a considerable number of units in some places have failed to implement the system, and there are a variety of reasons for this.

In some places a few cadres arbitrarily set the targets, to which the masses agree with reluctance. In some places the targets are set too high and the award and compensation rates are unreasonably stipulated. The masses are afraid of taking risks. They will not sign contracts, and, as a result, work is suspended indefinitely in some places. The question of the supply of materials remains unsettled; people want to "be reimbursed for what they spend."

The experience of the (Yangchunqiao) commune in Jiande County, Zhejiang, shows that it is not difficult to solve these problems. First, leading cadres must attach great importance to the problem and solve it in a timely way. Second, it is necessary to uphold the mass line. The system of job responsibility must be set up after the masses have discussed it in a democratic way. Third, it is necessary to take into account local masses' high awareness and the experience of the local cadres. It is not advisable to be loaded down with trivial details or demand total uniformity when setting up the system.

The article says: Now the busy spring farming season is here. Like (Yangchunqiao) commune, units in all places should examine the situation in setting up the system of job responsibility in production for all trades and seriously grasp and carry out the work of promoting the development of production in all trades and wrest an overall bumper harvest in agriculture this year.

BRIEFS

TAIWAN YOUTHS IN FUJIAN--Fuzhou, 4 May--Youths from Taiwan, children of some 1,000 households of Taiwan compatriots who have moved to Fujian, are growing healthily under the kind concern of party organizations at all levels. Before nationwide liberation, they had no opportunity to go to school. However, an overwhelming majority of the children have received secondary education. Between 1977 and 1979, a total of 56 Taiwan youths attended universities and colleges. Quite a few of them scored outstanding achievements at school or in work. In the past few years, 8 of the Taiwan youths have been admitted into the Chinese Communist Party and some 50 have joined the Communist Youth League. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1311 GMT 4 May 80 OW]

JIANGSU OVERSEAS REMITTANCE--Before the last spring festival, the Liyang County People's Bank of China received a remittance of 222.98 yuan RMB from the United States via the Nanjing branch of the Bank of China. But owing to an incomplete address and a mistake in the payee's name, the county bank had much difficulty in locating the recipient. Finally, with the help of the English teachers of the Liyang County No 2 Middle School, they figured out the correct address and the payee's name and succeeded in delivering the remittance. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 May 80 OW]

JIANGXI PLA FLOOD CIRCULAR--In view of the recent floods in the Jiangxi Province, the Political Department of the Jiangxi Military District has issued a circular calling on all PLA units to be prepared psychologically, organizationally and materially at all times to plunge into emergency flood control work. They have been urged to take the initiative in communicating with the localities to keep abreast of the situation and to help in organizing emergency flood control teams with militiamen as the core members. The weather bureau has forecast still more rain in May and June. PLA units are therefore urged to be ready to help insure a bumper harvest this year and to protect the lives and property of the people by actively participating in flood-fighting work. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 May 80 HK]

JIANGXI PREFECTURE FLOOD CONTROL--In the past few days, heavy and torrential rains fell on Fuzhou Prefecture, causing serious flooding and damaging spring sowing and transplanting. In view of this, the Standing Committee of the prefectoral CCP committee held a special meeting. After the meeting more than 100 cadres from departments directly under the prefecture were formed into eight work teams to participate in and direct flood-fighting work. Party committees of various counties and municipalities also sent out 96 members of their standing committees who led more than 1,100 cadres to go to the flood-stricken areas. In Jinxian, Linchuan and Chongren counties where production tasks for cotton planting are heavy, various measures were also taken to resume normal production. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 May 80 HK]

ZHEJIANG STORM DAMAGE--On 4 May, strong windstorms and hailstorms hit 3 districts and 21 communes in Suichang County, Zhejiang Province. According to preliminary statistics, more than 30,000 mu of early rice and 12,000 mu of wheat and rape were damaged and more than 100,000 Jin of corn were lost. In addition, more than 2,000 houses were flooded. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 10 May 80 OW]

GUANGDONG OFFICIALS TO INSPECT PLANNED PARENTHOOD WORK

HK080505 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] According to a station reporter: The Guangdong Provincial People's Government has recently decided to conduct a major inspection of planned parenthood work in the province. It is understood that the province's birth rate in the first quarter of this year has again risen following the consistent growth in the birth rate over the past 2 years. Compared with the first quarter last year, 2,275 more babies were born.

To vigorously implement and enforce the provincial regulations on planned parenthood and continue to control the consistent rise in the province's birth rate, the provincial government has recently decided to organize responsible persons of departments concerned of the provincial organs and mass organizations into a group to be led by Vice Governors Meng Xiande and Fan Xixian to go to various districts and some counties and municipalities to inspect planned parenthood work. The inspection work will focus attention on how organization, policy and population planning work on planned parenthood are being carried out, on the assessment of advanced experiences and on the study of existing problems in order to take further steps to implement the provincial regulations on planned parenthood and to take all possible measures to realize the goal of reducing the province's natural population growth rate this year to 1 percent.

Upon the invitation of the provincial people's government, provincial CPPCC Vice Chairmen Zeng Tianjie, Chen Yilin and Wu Juetian and CPPCC Standing Committee member Li Yuan are also joining the group in doing inspection work in various localities.

GUANGDONG HOLDS FORUM ON YOUTH EDUCATION THEORY

HK120930 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 May 80

[Excerpts] The Guangdong provincial youth education leadership group held a forum in Guangzhou from 7 to 9 May on the theory of youth education. Those attending the meeting included old professors engaged in education work for many years, young cadres engaged in youth and child education, experts in theoretical education and professional backbone cadres with rich practical experience. Citing many facts, they probed into the fundamental problems of youth education, assessing its different characteristics from a variety of viewpoints and resolved to do a good job of youth education in the province.

The meeting pointed out: To do a good job of youth education, it is first necessary to become properly acquainted with the situation of this younger generation. In particular, over the past year, there have been improvements in the mental outlook of the young people in the province with the revival of healthy trends, the carrying forward of good moral habits and the return of some prodigal sons. However, we must be aware of the fact that there are still a relatively high number of problems among young people, some of which are very serious. The participating comrades pointed out: Since the smashing of the gang of four, some youths still cannot link the future of the individual with the destiny of the nation and they are not able to unwaveringly persist in the four basic principles when they face temporary problems. Some of them have even gone astray. Therefore, to deeply solve the education problems of the youths, we must still work hard to link theory with practice and continue to criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four.

We must also note that our province is very near Hong Kong and Macao, and bourgeois ideology exerts a very bad influence on our youth. Party committees at all levels must strengthen proper ideological education and education in the legal system and in communist morality for youths.

The meeting stressed: The current focus in youth work in the towns is to solve the problem of the view of happiness. The main problem to be solved in the ideology of young people in the rural areas is feudal superstition. Therefore, we must make clear the psychological situation and characteristics of youths and juveniles by understanding their moral concepts, outlook on life, psychology and esthetics, and find out the rules and methods to do a good job of youth education.

The meeting stressed: It is necessary to work in accordance to nature's laws governing the growth of youths in carrying out education for them. We must enthusiastically educate and save those young people who have gone astray. All participating comrades unanimously put forward a proposal on establishing a provincial research society in youth education and hoped that this would rapidly start work to strengthen the cultivation and education for the young people in the province, promptly and regularly study the new situation and solve new problems of youth education.

GUANGDONG LAUNCHES INSPECTION OF ECONOMIC DISCIPLINE MEASURES

HK120915 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 10 May 80

[Text] Guangdong Province recently launched a major inspection of financial and economic discipline to urge enterprises and units which have violated financial and economic discipline to hand over to the state treasury their profits and taxes and also the bonuses that were excessively and indiscriminately distributed. By the end of April, the province had collected 70 million yuan.

Last year, Guangdong failed to fulfill its revenue task. This was partly due to objective factors, and partly due to the fact that the financial system was not strict enough and there were violations of financial and economic discipline.

The provincial CCP committee and people's government have attached a great deal of importance to this problem. They drew up a plan for inspection work consisting of verifying last year's income figures. The State Council also sent a work team to help Guangdong with its major inspection of financial and economic discipline. After preliminary inspections, a large number of problems were discovered. Some enterprises and units resorted to transferring, delaying, holding up and misappropriating income that should have been handed over to the state. Some indiscriminately used the methods of "withdrawing income from the treasury" to solve the problem of insufficient funds for capital construction investment and to deal with financial problems carried over from past years. Some units went beyond the limits of their jurisdiction, made unauthorized reductions and exemptions in state taxes and unscrupulously opened up channels for the reduction of income and increase of expenditures. Some units made unauthorized revisions of existing rules on deductions from profits in industrial enterprises, thus cutting down the state's income. Some units indiscriminately distributed bonuses and materials, causing a reduction in the financial income of the state.

The inspection teams conducted criticism and education in these units according to their specific circumstances. They corrected the errors of those who violated financial and economic discipline and caused losses to the state.

To enforce state laws and discipline and overcome the tendency of "policies originating from many sources," the provincial people's government issued a circular laying down clear regulations on the scope of various systems and policies regarding financial income and expenditure, and demanding their strict enforcement. At present, many units which violated discipline have started to rectify their errors from the previous period. The Guangdong Province Navigation Department, which previously made unauthorized increases in the profit of its Guangzhou-Hong Kong fleet, has now handed over 1 million yuan in accordance with the regulations of the provincial government. An additional 3 million yuan which it owes the government is actively being raised.

GUANGXI DAM CONSTRUCTION IMPEDES RIVER NAVIGATION

OW091220 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0727 GMT 9 May 80

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporter Zhang Guoqing and XINHUA correspondent Chen Hongwu: "The Impeded Waterways Question Is in Desperate Need of a Solution"]

[Excerpts] Nanning, 9 May--Reporters recently visited the communications departments in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and were told that in some places hydroelectric power stations and other dam-like projects were being built on navigable rivers and that smooth navigation had not received due attention. As a result, shipping was hampered and the riverboat people's livelihood affected. They urgently hoped that the authorities concerned would pay attention and seek an early solution to this problem in order to guarantee the smooth navigation on these waterways and to give full play to the role of shipping in transportation.

A general survey undertaken by Guangxi's communications departments on waterways throughout the autonomous region shows that there are more than 90 navigable rivers in Guangxi and that navigation on as many as 25 of these rivers is being impeded, which directly affects the fulfillment of transportation goals.

The livelihood of some riverboat people is threatened by the navigational hazards. Their income has dropped by over a third and some have been forced to seek other jobs. As navigability worsens, goods have to be transported by land, which means higher transportation costs. The production of some items is thus dependent on transportation and further production growth is hampered.

As early as 1964, the State Council pointed out: Any unit that builds a dam-like project across a navigable river should, at the same time, build facilities for boat passage or transportation by lighters. It is forbidden to hamper navigation in any way or to allow timber to drift down river. It is hoped that the departments and units concerned will implement the State Council's stipulation, take effective measures to earnestly solve the impeded waterways question, improve all facilities for boat passage as soon as possible.

GUANGXI HOLDS REGIONAL BROADCASTING WORK CONFERENCE

HK120954 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] A Guangxi regional broadcasting work conference was recently held in Nanning. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the national telephone conference on broadcasting work, summed up experience in promoting propaganda work in wired broadcasting, broadcasting network construction and management in the new situation, and discussed future tasks.

During the meeting, Comrade He Yiran, director of the Propaganda Department of the regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the regional people's government, attended and spoke. The participating responsible comrades of regional broadcasting units, municipal and county broadcasting stations and relay stations carried out serious discussions according to the spirit of Comrade He Yiran's speech and the opinions of the regional broadcasting bureau. All held: Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, there has been an improvement in the region's broadcast propaganda work. All county and commune broadcasting stations have generally paid attention to promoting local news programs and vigorously publicized the party's line, principles and policies. They have scored certain results in vigorously popularizing scientific knowledge and building the four modernizations. In the future, all county and commune broadcasting stations must shift the work focus to the party's propaganda work. While insuring good relays of important programs of the central people's station and the Guangxi station, they should run local programs as well. They should put the stress on news and science and technology programs, promote literary and art propaganda, revive and enliven broadcast programs and ceaselessly improve the quality and quantity of propaganda. They should provide better service for improving the peasants' socialist awareness and the standard of scientific cultivation, livening up cultural life in the rural areas and speeding up agricultural modernization.

The meeting held: According to the eight-character policy of readjusting the national economy for 3 years and the spirit of the national telephone conference on broadcast work, it is necessary to seriously promote rectification, consolidation and improvement and strengthen the building and management of the rural broadcast network in the next 2 or 3 years. Particularly build a good foundation for rural wired broadcasting and build well wired broadcasting at the production team level.

The meeting also exchanged experiences, formulated plans and studied measures for speeding up the development of broadcasting and television and improving management.

HUBEI CHANG JIANE POWER DAM NEARS FIRST COMPLETION STAGE

OW091338 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 9 May 80

[Text] Wuhan, May 9 (XINHUA)--The first stage of the Gezhouba hydro-electric project, which will straddle the Yangtze River at Yichang, Hubei Province, is nearing completion, the Gezhouba Engineering Bureau said today. The site is near the renowned scenic area of the three gorges in the middle reaches of the river. When the whole project is completed its two power stations will have a total generating capacity of 2,715,000 kilowatts. The reservoir formed by the dam will be able to store 1,580 million cubic metres of water and will back up the choppy waters of the three gorges 100 kilometres upstream and improve the difficult navigation channel.

The major items of the first stage of construction, which a year ahead of schedule according to the engineering bureau, include a main dam 2,561 metres long and 70 metres high and a power station with a generating capacity of 965,000 kilowatts. About 1,600 metres of the dam have been completed, including a 500-metre long 27-arch flood discharge gate in the middle section of the dam. Engineers are preparing to install the first 170,000-kilowatt generating unit. In addition, two shipping locks have been finished. One is 280 metres long and 34 metres wide, capable of accommodating ships up to 10,000 tons. The other is 120 metres long and 18 metres wide, and can accommodate small passenger liners and freighters.

A six-arch silt discharge gate with a total length of 102 metres, and a 1,750-metre-long silt protection dyke in front of the power station have been built. It is estimated the Yangtze carries 500 million tons of silt from the upper reaches every year.

The Gezhouba project is three kilometres downstream from the three gorges. There the river suddenly widens from 300 metres to 2,200 metres and the dam is being built where two small islands in the middle of the river divided the Yangtze into three channels. These channels are the great stream, the second stream and the third stream. One of the two islands, the Gezhouba Islet, has been dug away to make way for the dam and auxiliary buildings. The second and third streams have been blocked and the water channelled into the great stream.

In the second stage of construction, a cofferdam will stave off the great stream so that the remainder of the main dam can be completed. The Yangtze waters will then run through the flood discharge gate on the middle section of the main dam. A big power station with a generating capacity of 1.75 million kilowatts and another large shipping lock are included in the second stage of the project.

The whole project and all the equipment used in it have been designed and made in China.

HUBEI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON INCREASING PIG PRODUCTION

HK100224 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 May 80

[Text] The Hubei Provincial People's Government recently issued a circular demanding that all localities now seriously grasp pig production.

The circular said: During the first quarter of this year, the province's pig production continued to increase as did pig raising among commune members. However, in some areas, there was a big decline in collective pig-raising and in the number of collective sows, mainly because some collective pig farms were not operated well, management was very poor and the problem of losing money was not solved. Because of dividing production teams into work groups, collective pig farms in some places have been divided up or even disbanded. In addition, the purchase of pigs in some places have been stopped since last year. This has affected the enthusiasm of the peasants for pig-raising. This situation is incompatible with the excellent situation of agricultural production.

To effectively grasp pig production now, the provincial government circular demands that localities do the following tasks well:

1. Seriously implement relevant documents of the State Council, strengthen leadership over pig production and persist in grasping this task several times every year. The province must immediately organize forces to conduct an inspection of work in pig production and the purchase and sale of workers. We must perform each task one by one in a down-to-earth manner in accordance with the demands set by relevant documents of the State Council in order to fulfill this year's pig production tasks.
2. While continuing to encourage commune members to raise pigs, take effective measures to strengthen and develop collective pig-raising. We must vigorously grasp the management of collective pig farms, seriously sum up and publicize advanced experiences, establish and perfect the system of responsibility of "five things fixed and one reward," gradually turn losses into profits and operate existing collective pig farms well.

Pig farms that have already been divided up and production teams which do not have pig farms should actively create the necessary conditions to restore or operate pig farms as soon as possible.

3. Collective pig farms should take the raising of sows and the solution to the problem of sources of piglets as important tasks. They must pay great attention to selecting sows for reproductive purposes. At present, they must grasp well the work of [words indistinct] of sows and strive to raise the breeding rate of sows and survival rate of piglets.

4. Actively conduct the work of disease prevention. Cooperative epidemic prevention systems must be maintained, with measures taken as soon as possible to restore those that have been abolished.

HUNAN RIBAO REPORTS SPECULATION IN CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

HK120452 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 11 May 80

[Text] The 12 May HUNAN RIBAO carries two letters from readers. The letter from (Zhang Shizhan) of (Xinxu) commune in Dongan County says: Our grass has not grown well this year, and the peasants hoped to obtain more chemical fertilizer to make up for this. However, the planned supply of the state commerce departments is limited and cannot meet needs. The strange thing is that there is chemical fertilizer available everywhere around us, if you pay a high price. The state price for 100 kilograms of ammonium carbonate is 9.5 yuan, but the high price is 14 yuan. The high price of urea is more than double the state price. And this high-price chemical fertilizer can only be bought through "contacts and acquaintances." We had no alternative but to reluctantly buy this fertilizer in order to increase grain production. These activities of passing on for resale at high prices chemical fertilizer whose supply is planned by the state constitute a kind of speculation.

The letter from readers (He Dali) and (Zhang Yunhan) of Shuangfeng County says: (Chetian) brigade of (Soushi) commune in our county recently bought 10,000 jin of urea from Yueyang. At the start we felt that this was rather curious; the provincial authorities would not directly allocate them a chemical fertilizer quota, so how could they get hold of so much urea? Through making inquiries we found out that this urea was bought privately. The state price for this urea is 22.50 yuan per 100 jin, but they bought it at the black market price of 36 yuan. We have heard that many people have gone to Yueyang to buy this high-price chemical fertilizer, but they cannot buy it unless they have acquaintances or contacts there. We appeal to the leadership departments concerned to thoroughly investigate the situation and take steps to resolutely put a stop to these activities which disrupt the market and harm the peasants' interests.

The HUNAN RIBAO carries a short commentary on these two letters, entitled "Hurry To Block This Loophole and Hit at Speculative Activities." The commentary says: These two letters reflect a problem worthy of attention in the work of supplying chemical fertilizer. How can people privately acquire and conduct illegal business and even speculate in chemical fertilizer, a material which is under the state's unified allocation and control? According to our information from circles concerned, the main reason for this is that certain fertilizer production units privately distribute and sell their products or else go in for bartering. Thus many loopholes have appeared and opportunities are provided for speculators.

The short commentary says: We hope that the chemical fertilizer enterprises throughout the province will resolutely implement the policy regulations on the production, supply and sale of chemical fertilizer. The departments concerned must severely deal according to law with people who buy up chemical fertilizer for resale at high prices.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG CHEMICAL FERTILIZER INDUSTRY--By economizing in energy consumption and tapping hidden potentials, the chemical fertilizer industry in Guangdong has been able to raise production considerably. During the first quarter of this year, the volume of production surpassed the state target by 8.7 percent, showing an increase of more than 30 percent compared with the same period last year. Nitrogenous fertilizer exceeded the quarterly target by 6 percent and phosphate fertilizer by 19.4 percent. Aside from striving to increase production capacity, the industry also emphasized measures to economize on fuel and tap unused potentials by minor technical innovations. For example, in the production of synthetic ammonia, consumption of coal has been greatly reduced. The amount of coal and electricity used this January and February to produce each ton of synthetic ammonia was respectively reduced by 400 kg and more than 300 kwh in small factories. In the Guangzhou nitrogenous fertilizer factory, coal and electricity consumption has also been greatly reduced in the first quarter. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Apr 80 HK]

GUANGDONG RAINFALL--There was heavy rain recently in a large part of Guangdong and nearly all the rivers rose. According to the analysis of the meteorological departments, the province's rainfall this year is expected to be above average, particularly in late April and early May, and typhoons are also expected earlier this year. A number of counties have already started preparing for floods. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 22 Apr 80 HK]

GUANGDONG AGRICULTURAL BANK --In 1979, the Guangdong Agricultural Bank provided the largest amount of loans to the countryside for developing the small hydroelectric power. The actual sum was 57 million yuan, helping the counties and communes and brigades build 747 small hydroelectric power stations with an installed capacity of 115,000 kilowatts. Early in the 1960's, the banks in Guangdong closely coordinated with the hydroelectric power departments to run the small hydroelectric power stations well. By the end of 1979, the amount of loans for supporting the small hydroelectric power reached 160 million yuan, reaching the highest throughout the country. At present, the small hydroelectric power stations generate a total of 180 million kilowatts a year. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Apr 80 HK]

GUANGZHOU COMMODITY PRICE INSPECTION--The Guangzhou Municipal Commodity Prices Committee has decided to launch a large-scale inspection of commodity prices from 27 April throughout the municipality. The inspection will take 2 months and be carried out in two stages. It will mainly deal with commodities whose prices have been arbitrarily raised without the approval of the departments concerned, and poor quality goods that are sold as good quality. Inspection will also be carried out to see whether goods sold at negotiated prices are sold according to the regulations. Progressive units and individuals will be commended and awarded while enterprises which violate the commodity price policy will be punished. [Guangzhou City Service in Cantonese 0430 GMT 27 Apr 80 HK]

GUANGXI SUGAR--By mid-April, output of sugar in Guangxi in the current extraction season increased by 10,000 tons over the previous extraction season. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Apr 80 HK]

GUANGXI ELECTRICITY SUPPLY--The Guangxi Regional Electricity Supply Department has insured the supply for the light and textile industry. By early April, the regional light and textile industry's electricity consumption increased by 35 percent compared with the same period last year. The electricity generating and supply units in the region have worked hard to grasp safety in electricity consumption in the light and textile industry and all the departments concerned in the region attached importance to giving priority to the supply of electricity for the light and textile industry. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Apr 80 HK]

HENAN AGRICULTURE CONFERENCE--The recent Yunnan conference of the directors of the agricultural and animal husbandry bureaus throughout Yunnan pointed out that the task of the agricultural and animal husbandry departments at all levels is to grasp the popularization of technology. The participants summed up and exchanged advanced typical experiences in agricultural and animal husbandry production and studies and formulated the measures for developing agricultural and animal husbandry production. Dai Suli, secretary of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee; and Cui Guanghua, provincial vice governor, spoke. They revealed that the current situation of agricultural production in the province is very good. There has been rain in most areas and the growth of summer grain is encouraging. However, some areas are still suffering from drought. Most areas in the province are still being threatened by low temperatures. This is very unfavorable to the growth of summer crops. Dai Suli pointed out in his summation of the conference that the party committees and government at all levels must strengthen their leadership over the popularization of agriculture technology. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Apr 80 HK]

HUBEI COTTON, JUTE PRODUCTION--The Hubei Provincial Association of Cotton and Jute Production held a discussion meeting from 20 to 23 April on how to increase cotton production to more than 10 million dan a year. Experts, professors, technicians and model workers attended the meeting and formulated the main measures to increase cotton production. The province has always played a very active role in the country's cotton production. In 1977, cotton production in the province amounted to a record 9.5 million dan. The meeting held: It is possible to raise the annual cotton production in the province to exceed 10 million dan if we handle well the relationship between grain and cotton production and implement all economic and technological policies in cotton production. It is necessary to strengthen water conservancy work in cotton fields and mobilize the activism of the peasants. We must also improve the standard of scientific cultivation of cotton. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Apr 80 HK]

HUNAN RIBAO EARLY RICE COMMENTARY--The HUNAN RIBAO short commentary on 11 April said that planting early rice properly is the current cardinal task in the countryside throughout Hunan. The paper pointed out that in grasping agriculture, it is necessary to first grasp grain and in grasping grain, it is necessary to first promote early rice. At present, there are many problems in the growth of early rice, particularly the problems concerning seasons and areas. Since spring, the people in the province have experienced low temperatures and short daylight, which have rarely been seen before. As a result, sowing of early rice was delayed for 5 to 7 days. If measures are not properly made, it will be difficult to insure the quality of production. The transplanting of seedlings will also be delayed. The short commentary revealed that communes and brigades in some areas have reduced the areas sown to grain. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 10 Apr 80 HK]

HUNAN FLOOD--From 0800 hours on 24 April to 0800 hours on 25 April, heavy rain fell on the upper and mid-reaches of the Xiang River, causing the water level in the upper reaches to rise. From 2100 Hours on 26 April to 1400 hours on 28 April, the flood crests is expected to appear in Hengyang Municipality, Hengshan County, Zhuzhou, Xiangtan and Changsha municipalities. In Hengshan County, flood crest is expected to exceed the emergency level by 3 meters or above. This will be the first flood crests to appear this year. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 25 Apr 80 HK]

HUNAN RICE PLANT DISEASES--In 1979, 6.62 million mu of rice in the countryside of Hunan were successfully treated against insect pests. Biological prevention was the key point. This method of prevention can reduce the use of plant chemicals by 25 to 50 percent, while the cost of plant chemicals per mu of farmland can be reduced by 50 percent. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 23 Apr 80 HK]

I. 14 May 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

R 1

BEIJING MAKES IMPROVEMENTS IN CITY'S TRAFFIC FLOW

OW131024 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA)--The number of traffic accidents is declining although traffic volume at busy crossroads is 10 to 20 per cent more, says Cheng Yi, deputy director of the traffic division under the Beijing Public Security Bureau. Fatal accidents in the 1980 first quarter were down 11.7 per cent compared with the first quarter of 1979, he told XINHUA. But vehicular traffic was heavier, with the addition of 5,000 trucks and 2,000 buses.

Improvement in part, he went on, was due to the installation of automatic traffic signals. Also, trucks, tractors and horse-drawn carts are not allowed to enter the city proper without special permits. Beijing's four overpasses will be augmented by seven more to cope with the growing traffic. More ring-roads and a round-the-city subway are being built, he said.

One of the big headaches of Beijing's traffic, its 3.2 million bicycles, is being brought under control. Each bicycle is being checked before a new license is issued. Stiffer penalties for traffic rule violations and accidents are to be applied. Violations will be listed on licenses and subject to fines, temporary holding of bikes and other punishment.

A shade over half of city's 11,226 traffic accidents last year involved bicycles. These involved 272 fatalities and 5,218 injuries. Cyclists breaking traffic rules and defective brakes were listed as the main causes. Red and white cement blocks along Eastern Chang'an Avenue, the capital's main thoroughfare, now separate bicycle lanes from motor vehicles. At Xidan, one of the crossings along the avenue, 20,000 cyclists are clocked in an hour during daily rush hours.

Since May 1 this year, the downtown market centre of Wangfujing Street is closed from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. to all vehicles, except trolleybuses, and one-way traffic has been introduced on Xidan, Qianmen and other major business thoroughfares.

JIN MING ATTENDS CLOSE OF HEBEI LITERATURE, ART CONGRESS

HK131041 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 7 May 80

[Summary] The Fourth Hebei Provincial Congress of Literature and Art Workers, which lasted 10 days, concluded on the afternoon of 4 May. On the evening of 3 May, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial federation of literature and art workers and its subordinate associations held a forum with the leaders of all delegations and responsible persons of the departments concerned.

Leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Jin Ming, Jiang Yizhen, Li Erzhong, Guo Zhi, Yin Zhe, Pei Yangshan, Lu Yulan and Yue Zongtai, attended the closing ceremony. (Tian Tao), vice chairman of the provincial federation of literature and art workers, presided over the closing ceremony.

The congress adopted its resolutions and the resolution on appointing Li Erzhong and (Yan Jian) as honorary chairmen of the provincial federation of literature and art workers.

The congress agreed on the establishment of the calligraphy society and acrobatics society. The congress adopted the report by the motions examination committee. Liang Bin, chairman of the provincial federation of literature and art workers, delivered the closing speech.

The chairman of this provincial federation of literature and art workers is Liang Bin and vice chairmen are (Tian Tao), (Liu Yiping), (Liu Chunfeng), (Xing Ye), (Li Fengzhu), (Li Panwen), (Sha Yuan), (Lian Heng), (Lin Man), (Wang Hua) and (Zhen Kongde).

ZHOU HUI VISITS NEI MONGGOL MODEL WORKERS

SK140942 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 May 80

[Excerpt] According to our correspondent (Zhang Ming), when inspecting work in Ih Ju League recently, Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, and Yun Shiying, secretary of the regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the regional people's government, paid a special visit to (Sha Mupeng) and (Liu Maoting), well-known model workers in planting trees and plants, and praised their advanced ideology and practical spirit of actively planting trees and plants in order to benefit the future generations. Comrades Zhou Hui and Yun Shiying kindly talked with these model workers and spoke highly of their immortal spirit in actively planting trees and plants.

Comrade Zhou Hui said: We deeply admire you after hearing of your deeds and viewing your practical achievements. What you have done is a great deed which will bring benefit to future generations. Comrade Zhou Hui called for efforts to extensively disseminate their advanced ideology and practical spirit and sum up and spread their experiences so as to further develop the campaign of planting trees and plants throughout the region.

BRIEFS

BEIJING FACTORY FIRE--Beijing, 5 May--A huge fire broke out today in southern Beijing in a plastics factory. Firemen brought the blaze under control. A spokesman for Beijing Municipality said there had been no casualties. The fire was started by a spark from a naked electric wire, the spokesman said. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1124 GMT 5 May 80 OW]

HEBEI SUNFLOWER CULTIVATION--Beijing, 12 May--For the best return on your money--plant sunflowers. At least, that is the experience of peasants on a state farm in Cangzhou Prefecture, Hebei Province. The farm, which showed a loss of 600,000 yuan in 1978, made a profit of 470,000 yuan last year, and 400,000 yuan of this came from the sunflower crop. The peasants planted sunflowers on nearly 753 hectares, spending an average 300 yuan (about 200 U.S. dollars) per hectare and getting back about 1,200 yuan per hectare. A quarter of Cangzhou Prefecture's land is sandy scrubland, but it has proved ideal for growing sunflowers. Since 1978 the crops have alleviated a local shortage of edible oil and increased the peasants' income. China put more than half a million hectares of land under sunflowers this year in north China and the northeast, twice as much as last year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 12 May 80 OW]

HEBEI AUTUMN GRAIN--As of 5 May, Hebei had planted autumn grain on more than 18 million mu, an increase of 30,000 mu over the corresponding period of last year. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 12 May 80 OW]

NEI MONGGOL PERIODICAL--Publication of a periodical entitled DANG DE JIAO YU [PARTY EDUCATION] will soon be resumed in Nei Monggol Autonomous Region. The periodical is aimed at publicizing the party line, principles and policies. It will be published by the DANG DE JIAO YU Publishing House under the regional CCP committee. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 May 80 SK]

I. 14 May 80

PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

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HEILONGJIANG RIBAO ARTICLE ON BUILDING LEADING GROUPS

SK120939 Harbin HeilongJiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 May 80

[Report on HEILONGJIANG RIBAO 11 May commentator's article: "Strengthen the Fighting Capability of Leading Bodies To Meet the Needs of the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] The article states: Through consolidation and improvement over the past 3 years, the leading bodies at all levels throughout the province have become basically good or fairly good. However, considering the needs of the four modernizations, there are still some aspects which do not meet the needs of the program. The average age of the staff members in the leading bodies at all levels throughout the province is generally too high. They lack successors for the backbone forces. If this problem can not be solved successfully, it will lead to unforeseeable consequences. The program of achieving modernization throughout our country requires personnel in various specific fields, scientific and technological cadres, and cadres who are proficient in economic management and also a large number of leading cadres who are proficient in their own professional work. At present, there are few proficient in their professional work, in technology, and in management among the leading cadres, but there are a large number of leading cadres who are laymen. If this problem is left unsolved, it will be impossible to promote the program of the four modernizations and the progress of achieving the four modernizations will be hindered.

The article points out: In building leading bodies, it is necessary to select outstanding capable persons who are clear thinking, full of vigor, highly experienced and of an age suitable for work. This is the new challenge of our work. Generally speaking, to strengthen the building of leading bodies does not mean a "mass change or shift" [da huan ban]. The vast majority of staff members of the current leading bodies are good. In particular, many veteran cadres who have been long-tested and tempered are the backbone force for developing policy in the leading bodies. The middle-aged cadres of these leading bodies are in the prime of life and have gained work experience and professional capabilities. Thus, we are sure that they are at good age to take the lead in tackling key problems. For this reason, attention should be paid to focusing on readjustment in the current task of building leading bodies. This should by no means be handled as a so-called great personnel change [da bian dong] in which all veteran cadres would be transferred to other positions and replaced by younger ones. That would not be in accordance with the guideline issued by the central authorities. To do away with restrictions and fetters and to do a good job in selecting and training successors are urgent tasks for the success of building leading bodies. To this end, it is necessary, first, for a new collective to succeed the old one; second, to open more opportunities for the virtuous [guang kai xian lu]; third, to open all avenues for people of talent [guang xu cai yuan]; and fourth, to rely on the masses.

The article states in conclusion: To purify leading bodies is a very important aspect of the current work of building leading bodies. The program of achieving the four modernizations requires a leading body which is always in good order and stable. To meet this need it is necessary to select reliable successors for them on the one hand, and to get rid of the "time bomb," it is necessary to pay attention to the implementation of the party's policy. Efforts should be made to adopt different attitudes toward different persons, to watch those persons' ideological changes and to put emphasis on their performance.

We should adopt a resolute attitude toward the work on the one hand, and do the work in a reliable manner on the other hand. Under no circumstance should we just do our work just any old way. As for those leading bodies which have been consolidated organizationally, it is necessary to do a good job in grasping the work of stabilization and improvement and in strengthening the ideological work and improving the work style.

SHENYANG OPENS NATIONAL CALLIGRAPHY EXHIBITION

SK140639 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 May 80

[Excerpts] The first national calligraphy and seal engraving exhibition opened this morning at the Liaoning Provincial Art Hall in Shenyang. Comrade (Zhu Hong), responsible person of the preparatory committee for the Chinese Calligraphy Society, cut the ribbon. Another responsible person of the committee, (Chen Xinliang), delivered the opening address. Among those attending the opening ceremony were responsible persons of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial government and the provincial CPPCC committee, namely Huang Oudong, Chen Puru, Liu Yiyun, Zhu Chuan, Chang Zhiyuan, Wang Kuncheng and Liu Baotian.

The exhibition displays 413 calligraphic works and 88 seal engravings, which were selected from a number of works recommended by the people of 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the country and by compatriots of Taiwan origin and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao.

BRIEFS

LIAONING ZEOLITE DEPOSITS--The Liaoning Geological Bureau recently discovered some new zeolite deposits in Zhangwu County, Liaoning Province. The thickness of the stratum of the deposits averages some 50 meters. The deposits contain over 50 percent zeolite, which is very useful in papermaking, plastics, petroleum and chemical industries. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 May 80 SK]

LIAONING AWARDS RALLY--A provincial rally was held in Shenyang on 6 May to commend advanced enterprises, units and model workers in supply and marketing departments throughout Liaoning Province. The rally announced a decision of the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives in this regard and the namelist of the advanced collectives and workers. Wang Guangzhong, vice governor of the province, attended and (Yu Zhong), director of the provincial supply and marketing cooperative, spoke at the rally. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 May 80 SK]

LIAONING AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION--An agricultural exhibition opened recently at the Liaoning Provincial Agricultural Exhibition Hall. The exhibition now contains five departments: agriculture and land reclamation, forestry, animal husbandry, commune and brigade-run enterprises, and aquatic production. Four other departments, namely, agricultural science and technology, agricultural machinery, marsh gas and meteorology are under preparation and will be opened to the public shortly. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 May 80 SK]

LIAONING TRIAL ELECTION--Experimental work on direct election of people's congress deputies is under way in nine counties and four districts in Liaoning Province. The people are showing great enthusiasm for this work, and about 95 percent of the voters are taking part in the voting. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 May 80 SK]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHWEST REGION

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NORTHWEST PROVINCES, REGIONS EXCHANGE INDUSTRIAL EXPERIENCES

OW140130 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 13 May 80

[Text] The five provinces and regions of Shaanxi, Gansu, Xinjiang, Qinghai and Ningxia recently held a meeting in Xian to exchange advanced experiences in advanced industrial technology in order to encourage enterprises to tap their potentials and make technical innovations and transformations and to promote the deepening of the mass movement to increase production and practice economy. At the meeting, more than 210 advanced technical experiences in economizing on energy and in casting, press forging, welding, heat treatment and metal cutting were exchanged. On-the-spot demonstrations were made of 110 of these advanced technical experiences.

Those participating in the meeting saw with their own eyes a number of skilled trades developed in the five provinces and regions in Northwest China, including the new technology of (?calcium carbide mixing) developed by the Xian high-voltage battery plant, [words indistinct] and (?the pneumatic gear accelerator) developed by the Qinghai diesel engine plant and many other technologies up to advanced levels at home and abroad.

At the meeting, the real status of advanced industrial technology in the five provinces and regions in Northwest China was revealed. At the same time, a number of major industrial technologies up to advanced levels at home and abroad capable of remarkable economic results, which urgently need to be popularized, were initially selected to be popularized. The popularization of these industrial technologies will play a certain role in economizing on energy and improving the quality of products and labor productivity.

BRIEFS

GANSU PREFECTURAL CONGRESS--The second session of the Eighth People's Congress of the Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Gansu Province, was held in Hezuo Town from 25 to 29 April. The participants heard and approved the various work reports, including the report of the prefectural revolutionary committee, and elected (Wu Zhiyuan) chairman of the Standing Committee of the prefectural people's congress and (Zhou Bang) as prefecture head. The second plenary session of the sixth prefectural CPPCC committee was also held in Hezuo Town from 24 April to 1 May. Chairman and some vice chairmen of the committee were elected at the session. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 7 May 80 SK]

GANSU YOUTH DAY--CYL members and youth in Lanzhou Municipality carried out various activites to celebrate the 4 May Youth Day, such as forums, theatrical performances, sports matches and mass celebrations in parks. On 3 May, the Gansu Provincial CYL Committee held a report meeting at the auditorium of the provincial people's government to mark Youth Day. A responsible person of the provincial academy of social sciences delivered a report entitled "Socialism Is Fine," to some 1,000 youth and CYL members attending the meeting. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's government and the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress attended the meeting. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 4 May 80 SK]

GANSU SAFETY MONTH--In an effort to strengthen worker protection, Gansu Province has established a safety month leading group with Xiao Jianguang, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor of the province, as its leader. The leading group held a meeting on 30 April to work out measures for safety month activities in the province. The meeting called for efforts to publicize knowledge on industrial health, to handle accidents strictly, to improve rules and regulations, to conduct safety checks to remove hidden dangers, and to launch emulation prices for safety production. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 3 May 80 SK]

GANSU COUNTY ELECTIONS--A total of 10 counties and 1 district were selected by the Standing Committee of the Gansu Provincial People's Congress in March as experimental sites to carry out direct election for deputies to people's congresses at county and district levels during the first half of this year. They are Guanghe, Luqu, Kang, Huating, Qingsyang, Lintao, Xihe, Jingtai, Zhangye, and Jinta counties and (Xilihe) District of Lanzhou Municipality. These places are now engaged in training cadres, establishing election committees, and organizing forces for the election work. Some places have begun registration of voters. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 5 May 80 SK]

GANSU PRODUCTION SYSTEM--Lanzhou, 5 May--A system of assessing rewards according to output had been instituted in more than 71,300 production teams in the rural areas of Gansu by last March. This represents 65.5 percent of all the production teams in Gansu. Since last winter, Song Ping, first secretary, and other leading comrades, of the provincial party committee have made numerous trips to various prefectures and counties to investigate and give guidance in this regard. To stabilize this system, which has been proved to be very popular in Gansu, various places have sponsored classes to train production team cadres and job group leaders and have helped various communes and brigades improve their management system. This system of production responsibility has effectively stimulated the masses' production enthusiasm. The task of sowing and planting the province's 30 million mu of summer crops has been completed. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0231 GMT 5 May 80 OW]

QINGHAI PUBLIC SECURITY DELEGATION--The delegation of Qinghai provincial public front returned to Xining Municipality on 5 May after having attended the Beijing national award rally for advanced individuals and units on the public front. Vice Governor Zheng Xiaoxian and other responsible persons of the provincial and Xining municipal public security departments greeted the delegation at the station. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 May 80 SK]

XINJIANG COAL INDUSTRY--In an interview with the Xinjiang Radio station, (Wang Keyi), deputy director of the Xinjiang Regional Coal Industry Bureau, said that the current task of the regional coal departments is to fulfill or overfulfill the state's production plans and to improve coal quality and reduce consumption. On the task of making readjustments in Xinjiang's coal industry, he noted the irrational distribution of the local coal industry and called for steady development of small mines. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 6 May 80 OW]

XINJIANG AGRICULTURAL TAXES--In 1979, agricultural taxes for 10,058 production teams in Xinjiang were reduced or exempted, according to XINJIANG RIBAO. Total reductions and exemptions amounted to 42.95 million jin of wheat, or an average of 4,265 jin--equivalent to 700 yuan--per production team. The reductions and exemptions mainly benefited 8,500 poor production teams in south Xinjiang's Kotan, Kashi and Kizilbu prefectures. According to the regional people's government's regulations, agricultural taxes are exempted for any production team whose yearly per capita grain ration is less than for 320 days' consumption, or whose yearly per capita cash income is less than 40 yuan. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 6 May 80 OW]

XINJIANG RADIO, TELEVISION UNIVERSITY--The Xinjiang Autonomous Regional Education Bureau and Broadcasting Administration recently held a meeting on the work of the Xinjiang Radio and Television University. The meeting call on various units concerned to use the education offered by the radio-television university as part of their training programs for their workers and staff. (Han Jinkao), Standing Committee member of the Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee; and Ba Dai, vice chairman of the Xinjiang Regional People's Government and president of the radio and television university, addressed the meeting. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 9 May 80 OW]

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